THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1869. NO. 204.

LOCAL NOTICES.

India Rubber Sponge.

A new patent, suitable for all purposes. For the bath or toilet. No ladies or gentleman's toilet is complete without one. They are recommended by physicians. Call and see them at Charles Abel & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 172 Wylie street,

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

George Muir,

At Armstrong Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, says, that after being given up by his physician he was restored to complete health by using Rev. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption. His recovery is looked upon wonderful. He invites any one afflicted to call and see him, and he will give them further particulars. The sole agent for Wilson's remedy is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

"Light as a Cork."

Such is the expression of all housekeepers after making bread with *Dooley's Baking Powder*. No wonder, for it is chemically pure in its composition and possesses no ingredient but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. "The best is the cheapest,"—but this is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go farther than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*, and you will have no trouble with poor bread or pastry—satisfaction guaranteed. MWF

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

The Daily Commercial.

THE London *Saturday Review* says: "The acquisition of Cuba will probably be accomplished by the United States with little difficulty, whether the intermediate form of independence is observed according to the Texas precedent, or passed over as useless."

THE French Minister to the United States left for Paris last Saturday. The Russian Minister has been recalled from St. Petersburg. The Prussian Minister is about to leave for Berlin. The Italian Minister is about to leave for Florence. We have not yet heard that the English Minister proposes to visit London.

THE protectionist members of the French Legislature, having renewed their complaints of the injurious effects of the treaty of commerce with England, the Minister of Commerce has promised to appoint a commission to examine into the present system of permitting foreign goods to be stored in the French custom houses, awaiting purchasers or retransshipment.

UNITED STATES REGISTER.—J. Disturnell, of New York, has issued a very valuable work, entitled "United States Register or Blue Book for 1869," which contains much interesting matter. It is well supplied with statistics of a political character, and is a work of reference that cannot well be dispensed with by those who wish to be well informed. For sale by booksellers generally.

THE National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled at Cincinnati on Wednesday next, 12th of May, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* equanimity is much disturbed at the fact that the City Council have appropriated $5,000 to defray the incidental expenses of the Convention. The *Enquirer* was not pleased with the doings of the Grand Army of the Republic at any time from 1861 to 1865.

THE late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, England, an enthusiastic bible collector and book hunter, devoted many years to the illustration of the Bible, by inserting in Macklin's folio edition above a thousand original drawings and photographic prints. The result was sixty-three handsomely bound folio volumes, with double the number of illustrations contained in the famous Bowyer Bible of forty-five volumes.

CHEAP city cabs have been determined upon for New York, a bill having passed the Legislature to incorporate the Harlem Car Company. In London these cabs have nearly driven all other kind out of use, especially for busines purposes or for the accommodation of single passengers. The Hansoms are very light, and having but two wheels, can more easily and rapidly, make their way through the throng of omnibuses and other vehicles in the crowded streets, and can be more easily entered and left.

THE excitement in Boston on the liquor question is explained by the fact that the licenses held by all liquor dealers in Massachusetts, expired on the last day of April, and by a law just passed they cannot be renewed. Any sale of liquor at wholesale or at retail is therefore in violation of the license law of last year, which has severe penalties for illegal and unauthorized sales. Massachusetts has, therefore, what is practically a prohibitory law, though not just such a law as the friends of prohibition desire.

GEN. J. WATSON WEBB was not removed from his post as United States Minister in Brazil. He resigned it of his own accord, having resolved some months since not to retain it. Hon. H. F. Blow, of St. Louis, who takes this most important of the South American missions, is a native of Virginia, long identified with the business and political prosperity of St. Louis, and long a zealous Republican in the times when to be a Republican on the border meant something more than to belong to the party that had the offices.

SENATOR SPRAGUE was serenaded at Philadelphia on Monday night, and read a written speech from the balcony of the Continental. He talked in a mysterious way of something grand he proposed to do, which he rendered in these words:

"The idea of consolidating and so operating the accumulated debt, wealth, capital and currency of the Government as to antagonize public and regulate the power and despotism of private and associate capital, a vitiated partisan press and sectional combinations."

This would not be a small task for a larger man, intellectually and physically, than Senator Sprague. We trust he will not break down under it. At any rate, he seemed egotistically confident, for he declared: "From all quarters he has uttered some unquestioned, wholesome truths, and I am constantly congratulated for brave words, bravely spoken." All of which was a very good thing for Sprague to say about Sprague.

Irredeemable Ground Rents.

Irredeemable ground rents in Pennsylvania will now be extinguished by pursuing the course prescribed by the act of Assembly approved April 15, 1869. The owner of the land on which the rent has been reserved may file a petition to the Court of Common Pleas, and a citation is issued to the owner of the rent, and served personally or by advertisement. If the owner of the land and the owner of the rent cannot agree on the price to be paid, a jury of twelve freeholders is summoned to assess the damages arising from a compulsory extinguishment of the ground rent. The damages cannot be estimated at less than twenty years' rent. On the confirmation of the inquest and the payment of the damages and the cost of the proceedings, the Court enters judgment that the rent shall be taken as extinguished. The Court must also decree a distribution of the damages among the owners of the property, and must direct the investment of the proceeds in cases of trust estates. It may not be improper to mention that however beneficial this law may be in removing the necessity now on borrowing money on real estate, subject to irredeemable ground rents, there is great doubt whether the act of Assembly is constitutional, as article I, section 10 of the United States Constitution provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. At all events, the owners of irredeemable ground rents will have to agree to an extinguishment, have a strong point on which to take the proposed proceedings up to the United States Supreme Court, and some time must elapse before the question is settled.

The Question of Wine-Bibbing.

Dr. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, writes to his paper, rebuking Professor Evans, of the University of Michigan, for confounding certain statements made by the Doctor in regard to wine-drinking in Switzerland. Dr. Holland is convinced, and quotes authorities to sustain his conviction, that the effects of wine are more conducive to drunkenness, and more injurious, therefore, to morals, in Switzerland and in Europe generally, than the usual assertions of American travellers and on the other side of the Atlantic would lead us to believe. He adduces the testimony of a "gentleman of high scientific attainments, who has spent the past two years in Switzerland," who for ten years "was Surgeon in the United States Navy, and for a longer time subsequently was the Surgeon of a large private hospital in Brooklyn," as follows:

You request me to give the result of my observation of the effects of the white wines of Switzerland upon the people. In complying, I have to say that *I have seen more drunkenness here during the time I have resided, wot even excepting England and the United States.* . . . The impression I have received, both from my own observation and the testimony of the most intelligent Vaudois is that the effects of the wine are very injurious, both physically and morally.

Also the testimony of another "one who has spent more years in Switzerland than Prof. Evans has months." These are his words:

I hope these details will be of use to you. *There are many others that I could add. It is indeputable fact the wine does more evil in the country.* It arrests the intellecual development of those who use it in moderately. That which is *more* grave in all this matter is, that the evil seems to be without remedy. *Drunkenness* is not badly thought of. Public opinion is very indulgent toward those who are addicted to drunkenness.

Dr. Holland, after quoting additional testimony, reiterates his opinion that wine—even the light wine of Switzerland or Italy (though he confesses to drinking the latter)—is good for neither body nor soul.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

The President's Suggestion to Gen. Canby—The Dyer Inquiry —The Governorship of New Mexico—Reception To-day at the White House—The Spanish Minister Informs the State Department that the Recognition of the Insurgents will be Taken as a Cause of War.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1869.

The Virginia Election.

The President to-day wrote to General Canby advising that the election in Virginia be held on the last Tuesday in June or first Tuesday in July, and the probabilities are that it will be ordered on one of those days. It has not yet been decided what parts of the constitution shall be submitted for a separate vote, and the President intends taking the advice of his Cabinet before issuing instructions on this point. Most of the Radical Republicans of Virginia will vote for the whole constitution, but some of its most proscriptive features are sure to be defeated.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry

Has adjourned *sine die*, and the conclusion which it reached was this afternoon written out and delivered to Judge Advocate General Holt, who will make a brief of it, and then pass the whole thing over to the Secretary of War. The purport of the decision has not yet been made public. The officers who constituted the court will at once leave for their respective commands, General Thomas getting off this evening for Louisville, whence he goes to California by the Pacific Railroad. The report of the court will shortly be published from the War Department.

Removal of Quartermaster's Department.

The Quartermaster's Department has about all been removed to the building formerly occupied by the Internal Revenue Bureau, and Corcoran's art building will soon be given up to its owner, who will during the summer take measures to carry out his long cherished purpose of establishing there a free art gallery.

Governorship of New Mexico.

Governor Mitchell, of New Mexico, will not hold on until next winter, and has tendered his resignation, which the President has accepted. The Secretary of the Territory will act as Governor *ad interim*, and when Congress has removed Colonel Cummings's political disabilities he will enter on duty.

The Atchison Railroad.

The attorneys of the Atchison Road have informed Secretary Cox that all they at present ask from him is to withdraw the lands along a line they desire to build. They will then go on and build twenty miles at their own risk, and then ask the President to appoint a commission to examine the section, when the second question in order will come up for the President to decide. In a word they expect to capture the eight million subsidy by a system of gradual approaches.

The White House.

To-day being general reception day at the White House, a great number of persons called there. Among the visitors were Gov. Ashley and Dr. Mary Walker. The former came to say "good bye" before starting for Montana. The latter seemed to want to make a sensation: she was dressed in her usual costume, and the President received her as he does other persons who have no particular business, the interview lasting but two or three minutes. A delegation of Baptist clergymen from the West on their way to Conference in Virginia also called. The President's doors were closed to the public at noon.

The Uraguay Mission.

The appointment to-day of Mr. Kirk, of Ohio, to be Minister to Uraguay, was to rectify an omission in the first nomination, which was for the Argentine Republic alone, while the latter and Uraguay constitute one mission.

Declines.

General Markland, who was never an applicant for the position, and Assistant Postmaster General, or any other official position, and only consented to accept the nomination because it was directly tendered by the President, now declines making the matter further use of his name in connection with the place. Senator Morton is pressing General Terrell, of Indiana, for the appointment, but the President don't want to quite it to him.

The Spanish Mission.

The resignation of Minister Hale, at Spain, does not take effect till the first of July, and the President to-day has no appointment of a successor would be made at present.

Early Applicants.

The first intimation which reached the White House of the death of Marshal Ely, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was an application by telegraph for the vacant position. Seven candidates for the place have already arrived, and the funeral of the deceased does not take place till to-morrow.

Tennessee Appointments.

The President has ordered the appointment of Enos Hopkins, Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee. The Tennessee delegation have two candidates for the place of Mr. Noah, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for their State, Messrs. Rose and Roach, the former from East and the latter from West Tennessee. This division makes it probable that some third man will be appointed. The appointment of United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee is merely a correction in name, John Wesley Perviance having been confirmed by the Senate, while James Washington Pervine was the person intended. The Tennessee delegation make the mistake.

The Belgian Mission.

It is believed to-night among the friends of Russell Jones that the President will reappoint him to the Belgian mission within a few days.

Appointment Declined.

Wm. Carey, of Galena, Ill., nominated and confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue of Utah Territory, has declined the appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1869.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The number of visitors to the White House this morning was larger than usual, nearly all of whom had an opportunity of seeing the President. Mr. Ashley, lately confirmed governor of Montana, was among the visitors, and took leave of the President previous to his departure for Montana. Dr. Mary E. Walker was also present at the general reception. She was attired in her "dress reform" costume, and was gratified by a brief conversation with the President.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Wm. Carey, of Galena, Ill., who was confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah, has written to the Department declining the appointment. Fifty-one Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were appointed yesterday, the majority being for Pennsylvania Districts.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today by the President: Robert C. Kirk, Minister Resident to Uruguay; Jas. Washington Purveyance, United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; John H. McNeely, Assessor of Internal Revenue First District Indiana. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Ralph Hill, Third District Indiana; Ephraim Latham, Third Alabama; Andrew A. Lewis, First Indiana; Ed Fullings, Sixth North Carolina.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts from April 29th to 30th, inclusive, were $2,560,790.

ULTIMATUM OF SPAIN.

A Washington special says the Spanish Minister has informed the State Department that should this country recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans, Spain will regard it as a declaration of war, and authorize the fitting out of privateers, which cannot but do great harm.

BOUGHT A HOUSE.

J. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, has purchased the present residence of ex-Secretary McCulloch.

RETURNS HOME FROM THE SOUTH.

The party consisting of ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Colonel Forney, General Van Wyck, of New York, and others who started on a Southern trip two weeks ago, have returned to Washington. They went as far as Florida, stopping at the principal cities and towns on the way. All concur in the report that the industrial prospects have improved. The negroes are working better this than last year, and the whites generally seem to be more industrious. The crops look well. The people are anxious for Northern immigration, and millions of money of good land are for sale, and great inducements offered to capitalists. The party were everywhere well received.

PERSONAL.

Colonel W. G. Moore, Paymaster U. S. A., who acted as Private Secretary to President Johnson, leaves Monday next for Leavenworth, on act in his former capacity.

Governor Ashley will leave to-morrow for his home in Ohio, and thence proceed to Montana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Terrill, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President Third Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Zevely. Erastus D. Chipman has been appointed postmaster at Saugerties, N. Y., and Ed. H. Sears postmaster at Staunton, Va.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 6, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Telegraph at one P. M., and St. Mary's three P. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at one P. M., and Emma No. 3 at six P. M. River rising; raining a little all day, and very heavy this evening. H.

Beaver County for Governor Geary.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 6, 1869.

The Republican County Convention of Beaver county to-day elected Captain David Shields as Senatorial, and J. Ritner Hannah as Representative delegate to the State Convention, instructed for Gov. Geary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Wednesday night the police of Louisville made a raid upon several of the principal gambling houses, arrested the proprietors and dealers, and confiscated their paraphernalia.

The British steamer Salvador sailed from Key West on Wednesday night, crowded with Cuban sympathizers. She cleared for St. Thomas by way of Nassau, it is rumored, in connection with the Cuban expedition fitting out in one of the gulf ports. There is much excitement in Havana in regard to her, as it is believed she is engaged in serving the insurgents.

C. S. Bushwell has been sued in the United States Court by Jay Gould and Mr. Lane, of the Erie Railroad, for one hundred thousand dollars damages. The complainants allege that he conspired to injure their characters.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent slaughter on the Long Island Railroad, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury found a verdict holding the company liable for the death of different persons in consequence of the defective state of the rails and negligence in not keeping the road in proper repair.

The seventy-ninth annual session of the Massachusetts Episcopal Diocesan Convention assembled in Worcester, yesterday, Bishop Eastburn presiding. Nearly all the parishes in the State were represented by pastors and lay delegates. The Bishop in his address reported eight hundred and twenty-one confirmations and seven deaths, and two priests ordained in the diocese during the year. The reports of the churches and charitable societies show a good degree of prosperity and permanent growth. The session continues to-morrow.

The citizens of Chicago have determined to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The celebration will take place on Tuesday next, and will embrace a procession during the day, in which all the societies and everybody else are invited to join, and in the evening addresses by Vice President Colfax, Governor Palmer, Mayor Rice and others, at Farwell Hall; also, a general illumination. Business will be suspended.

Wednesday evening the planing mill of Walcott & Cooker, No. 86 Franklin street, Chicago, took fire. A few moments after the fire was discovered the boiler which propels the machinery exploded, blowing the mill to atoms. Quite a number of persons were injured by the falling debris, but none fatally. The loss on the planing mill is ten thousand dollars, insured for two thousand dollars. The adjoining buildings were damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars more.

The last rail on the Pacific Railroad will be laid on Saturday by ex-Governor Stanford, of California, President of the Central Pacific Railroad. A party went out yesterday for that purpose. They took with them the last tie, made of California laurel and highly polished, and the last spike, of pure gold, weighing over twenty ounces, with inscriptions. Celebrations will be held on Saturday at Sacramento.

Mann's printing office and bindery on Ledger Place, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $5,000. One stock and printing presses were mostly insured. New York offices, Harvey & Ford, boxmakers, 24 Vesey street, also suffered a loss of $5,000. Hooley & Son, sewing silk manufacturers, and White's dental depot, in the same building, suffer loss by water. Total loss about $50,000.

The steamer China, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Theta Delta Chi Association is holding its twenty-second annual convention at the Astor House, New York. Delegates from the South are present for the first time since the war.

The Mt. Vernon estate of General Washington is advertised in the Alexandria, (Va.) *Gazette* last evening, to be sold on the 10th of June at auction.

A committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce invite proposals for deepening the water of the mouth of the Mississippi. The committee are also instructed to obtain from the government the dredge boat now in use, with the balance of the appropriation yet unused for deepening the passes.

The steamer Ariel, from Copenhagen, City of Boston, from Liverpool, and Smidt, from Bremen, arrived to-day.

It is stated the French Atlantic Cable Company will land their shore end at Cape May. From the Cape three main lines will deviate, one running along the bay shore to Washington, another direct to Philadelphia, and the third along the shore north to New York. The steamer having the cable on board will sail from France in July.

The bail of George W. Chandler, an actor said to be from Chicago, who was charged with obtaining a divorce in Indiana without notifying his wife, and then marrying again, was declared forfeited yesterday, he having failed to appear. The amount was $2,500.

E. A. Vermann, a Notary Public of St. Louis, was found dead in his office on Monday, having committed suicide by taking morphine. Pecuniary embarrassment and dissipation are suspected to have caused the act. A brother of deceased resides in New York.

A Scranton, Pa., dispatch of last evening says: Notice will to-morrow morning be published in the *Republican* of this city, requiring all officers of the Miners' General Council, that he continuation of suspension is postponed until further orders.

Capitalists and railroad men arrived at Cincinnati yesterday morning from Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lebanon and Springfield, Tenn., from Danville, Campbellsville and Lexington, Ky. Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, and several more represent that State. Other delegations, one from Charleston, S. C., were expected last night. Their object is to confer to the route of the Southern Railroad from that point. The morning's proceedings last three hours, and for several days. They visited the Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade Rooms and bankers of the city. The City Council will probably take some action in reference to the road that will afford a basis for deliberation.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at Louisville yesterday morning.

The case of Joseph Croxton, for the murder of Ben Miller, was called up in the Circuit court at Louisville yesterday, and postponed until the 20th of June.

Gen. Sheridan, preparing for an active campaign in Virginia, James H. Platt, Jr., of the Wells party, was unanimously nominated by the Convention in session at Petersburg for Congress from that district. Governor Walker Butts has been agreed upon for Congressman at large in that State, and Governor Wells will stump the State in a few days.

John Kinnard and George Blyew, the murderers of a negro family in Lewis county, Ky., who were sentenced to be hung, the murder have been respited by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, until June 30th.

During the storm on Wednesday a woman and child were struck dead by lightning at Sharpsburg, Ind.

The Republican caucus of the Indiana Legislature, last night agreed to postpone the consideration of the constitutional amendment until the 11th inst.

To-day's vote taken yesterday in the New York Senate on the New York Central and Harlem consolidation bill, or on the bill to legalize the New York Central scrip.

A Sun, Va., dispatch says that men will assemble in Richmond May 27, to consider the total exclusion of colored citizens from any position of trust and profit, and from the jury box.

One of the men charged with killing Mr. Holmes at Charlotte Court House, Va., has been arrested, and the authorities are in search of the others.

A party of sixty immigrants from Holland arrived in Virginia yesterday.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Worcester, Mass., adjourned yesterday evening. The only important action, aside from routine business, was the establishing of missionary operations in the Southern States on a permanent basis, in place of making contributions a church requirement. This action is designed to increase the missionary spirit in the church.

The steamer Oriel, which arrived at New York yesterday morning from Copenhagen, had very severe weather nearly the entire voyage. The sick were sent to the small pox hospital on Blackwell island, and measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the other passengers. The steamer will be detained at Quarantine until the danger is over.

The British brig *Lizzie*, from Cadbarien, arrived at New York last night. She brings the passengers who were taken from the schooner Lizzie Major by the Spanish gunboat Pizarro, subsequently released from prison at Remidas.

Hon. M. M. Delano, recently appointed Consul to Foochow, China, has arrived in St. Louis, *en route* to his post of duty, where he will settle his private affairs, cross the continent by rail, and sail to his post of duty.

The Knights Templar celebrated Ascension day last evening at the new Masons' hall, St. Louis. Rev. Dr. Berkeny conducted the services, and Rev. Sir Knight John D. Vancil, Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, delivered an address. There was was a very large attendance of Masons.

A number of editors of American Medical journals were in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans, and formed an organization under the name of the Association of American Medical Editors. Dr. N. S. Davis, of the Chicago *Medical Examiner*, was chosen President; Dr. W. McPheeters, of the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Vice President; Dr. W. S. Mitchell, of the New Orleans *Journal of Medicine*, permanent Secretary; Dr. J. Berlen Lindsey, of the Nashville *Journal of Medicine*, Treasurer. The Association will hold its annual meetings at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association. The latter meets next year in Washington, D. C.

The M. E. Church South Sunday School Convention assembled to-day in the First Methodist Church, St. Louis, and was addressed by the election of Rev. George T. Hoagland President. The Sunday schools of this denomination were represented numerously attended and in a flourishing condition. The Convention of Bishops also met yesterday, but their proceedings are private.

THE telegraphic report that Senyah, the female gymnast, made famous in New York, had missed her leap and fallen in a circus in Crestline, Ohio, suggests a regulation the propriety of which must be apparent to every sane mind—a regulation to prevent extreme risks of life by public performers. To the list of "daring feats" by circus riders and gymnasts, there ought to be a limit fixed, in the interest of humanity and good morals. If such a limit cannot be exactly defined by law, it may at least be defined by a restrictive enactment which shall hold the proprietor of any theater, circus, hall, lot, or place where such performance are allowed, liable to heavy fines and imprisonment in case of accident or loss of life to any performer.

OFF FOR CUBA.

The Chickamauga Sails from Baltimore.

The Departure of the Cuban Expedition from New York.

Who Composed It—The Leaders and the Rank and File—Blissful Ignorance of the United States Authorities.

SAILING OF THE CHICKAMAUGA.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The steamship Chickamauga, formerly a blockade runner, and a very vast vessel, left here yesterday. It is rumored her destination was Cuba, and that she carried munitions of war for the Cubans.

THE ARAGO STORY UNTRUE—THE GRAPESHOT STILL IN THE HARBOR.

New York, May 6.—It proves that the Arago took no recruits for Cuba. The schooner Grapeshot, which was reported to have sailed for Cuba with volunteers, still lies in the harbor.

A large number of Spencer rifles for the Spanish troops were forwarded by the Columbia to-day. Mr. Plumb, our new Consul to Havana, sailed on her.

New York, May 6.—The *Herald* states that he steamer Arago put to sea on Monday, not Tuesday, and up to the hour when she was left by the pilot, had not taken on board any ammunitions adventurers, but only a full complement of men to work her. She goes to replace in the Peruvian service a vessel just lost, and goes with the permission of the Government to change her flag while out.

The statement is confirmed that the steamer Perreot has sailed with a Cuban expedition, and it is added that she carried one hundred rifles and a full cargo of guns and ammunition. The *Sun* says a revenue cutter sailed from Brooklyn navy yard on Saturday to head off the expedition which is to sail from the Florida coast. Also that four Government has knowledge of the building of thirty gunboats in New York, Boston and Canada for Spain. Also, that some weeks ago a prominent rifle manufacturer, a New Englander and man, was given a large order by an insurgent's agent for breech loading rifles. The order was promptly filled, the arms packed in cases, but the manufacturers refuse to deliver them until they are paid for.

A Washington dispatch states that our Government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessel, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico or any other place with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material or passengers they may carry.

In reply to inquiries from parties interested, Gedding, it is said, the Spanish Minister, our Government has been informed that the sailing of the vessel must be regarded as merchandise, and the precautions will be held on Saturday at Sacramento.

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A Scranton, Pa., dispatch of last evening says: Notice will to-morrow morning be published in the *Republican* of this city, requiring all officers of the Miners' General Council, that he continuation of suspension is postponed until further orders.

Capitalists and railroad men arrived at Cincinnati yesterday morning from Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lebanon and Springfield, Tenn., from Danville, Campbellsville and Lexington, Ky. Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, and several more represent that State. Other delegations, one from Charleston, S. C., were expected last night. Their object is to confer to the route of the Southern Railroad from that point. The morning's proceedings last three hours, and for several days. They visited the Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade Rooms and bankers of the city. The City Council will probably take some action in reference to the road that will afford a basis for deliberation.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at Louisville yesterday morning.

The case of Joseph Croxton, for the murder of Ben Miller, was called up in the Circuit court at Louisville yesterday, and postponed until the 20th of June.

Gen. Sheridan, preparing for an active campaign in Virginia, James H. Platt, Jr., of the Wells party, was unanimously nominated by the Convention in session at Petersburg for Congress from that district. Governor Walker Butts has been agreed upon for Congressman at large in that State, and Governor Wells will stump the State in a few days.

John Kinnard and George Blyew, the murderers of a negro family in Lewis county, Ky., who were sentenced to be hung, the murder have been respited by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, until June 30th.

During the storm on Wednesday a woman and child were struck dead by lightning at Sharpsburg, Ind.

The Republican caucus of the Indiana Legislature, last night agreed to postpone the consideration of the constitutional amendment until the 11th inst.

To-day's vote taken yesterday in the New York Senate on the New York Central and Harlem consolidation bill, or on the bill to legalize the New York Central scrip.

A Sun, Va., dispatch says that men will assemble in Richmond May 27, to consider the total exclusion of colored citizens from any position of trust and profit, and from the jury box.

One of the men charged with killing Mr. Holmes at Charlotte Court House, Va., has been arrested, and the authorities are in search of the others.

A party of sixty immigrants from Holland arrived in Virginia yesterday.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Worcester, Mass., adjourned yesterday evening. The only important action, aside from routine business, was the establishing of missionary operations in the Southern States on a permanent basis, in place of making contributions a church requirement. This action is designed to increase the missionary spirit in the church.

The steamer Oriel, which arrived at New York yesterday morning from Copenhagen, had very severe weather nearly the entire voyage. The sick were sent to the small pox hospital on Blackwell island, and measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the other passengers. The steamer will be detained at Quarantine until the danger is over.

The British brig *Lizzie*, from Cadbarien, arrived at New York last night. She brings the passengers who were taken from the schooner Lizzie Major by the Spanish gunboat Pizarro, subsequently released from prison at Remidas.

Hon. M. M. Delano, recently appointed Consul to Foochow, China, has arrived in St. Louis, *en route* to his post of duty, where he will settle his private affairs, cross the continent by rail, and sail to his post of duty.

The Knights Templar celebrated Ascension day last evening at the new Masons' hall, St. Louis. Rev. Dr. Berkeny conducted the services, and Rev. Sir Knight John D. Vancil, Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, delivered an address. There was was a very large attendance of Masons.

A number of editors of American Medical journals were in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans, and formed an organization under the name of the Association of American Medical Editors. Dr. N. S. Davis, of the Chicago *Medical Examiner*, was chosen President; Dr. W. McPheeters, of the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Vice President; Dr. W. S. Mitchell, of the New Orleans *Journal of Medicine*, permanent Secretary; Dr. J. Berlen Lindsey, of the Nashville *Journal of Medicine*, Treasurer. The Association will hold its annual meetings at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association. The latter meets next year in Washington, D. C.

The M. E. Church South Sunday School Convention assembled to-day in the First Methodist Church, St. Louis, and was addressed by the election of Rev. George T. Hoagland President. The Sunday schools of this denomination were represented numerously attended and in a flourishing condition. The Convention of Bishops also met yesterday, but their proceedings are private.

THE telegraphic report that Senyah, the female gymnast, made famous in New York, had missed her leap and fallen in a circus in Crestline, Ohio, suggests a regulation the propriety of which must be apparent to every sane mind—a regulation to prevent extreme risks of life by public performers. To the list of "daring feats" by circus riders and gymnasts, there ought to be a limit fixed, in the interest of humanity and good morals. If such a limit cannot be exactly defined by law, it may at least be defined by a restrictive enactment which shall hold the proprietor of any theater, circus, hall, lot, or place where such performance are allowed, liable to heavy fines and imprisonment in case of accident or loss of life to any performer.

THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS LANE.

An Interesting Medical Report.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the late criminal execution by Sheriff Coley of Louis Lane, on Thursday, April 29th, at Lexington, Ky., was unusually full and illustrative of this rare mode of death by hanging, viz: luxation, not fracture of the dentiform process of the second cervical vertebra from the first or axis, I was curious to examine and know conclusively its *modus operandi*, and through the courtesy of the Sheriff this opportunity was kindly extended me for the purpose of professional medical science. That this must be rare, Taylor states "most medical jurists deny the possibility of this accident occurring in judicial hanging, the displacement or fracture of these vertebræ being *rarely* observed, even in criminal executions where the greatest violence has been employed by the hangman." He further states, "so far as I am aware there is no case of suicide on record in which this injury to the neck existed, and yet seldom does it fail to occur in judicially executed. And further observations would show that probably the vertebræ are really more frequent than simple dislocations of the odontoid process." In the meantime we must admit that such severe injuries may occur in hanging, and that when they do occur death must be very speedy, and that when the criminal's support was removed he dropped a few inches to all appearances dead. No violent convulsions of limbs, no struggle, no gasping for breath, efforts of respiration, as when death occurs from strangling, or suffocation, as more frequently save a partial rotatory swinging obtained by the fall of any person suspended body. In two minutes some slight, spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the right leg were present, but for a moment only. These phenomena I have seen after death from strangling, but no further sensibility or life, the now lifeless body. In twenty-five minutes the body was taken down by the Sheriff and Dr. Bullock's aid. Later, a fracture of the posterior cervical vertebral region, was discovered, removing the lower half of the cervine incision across the occipital protuberance to a similar one over the lower cervical vertebræ. An unusual mobility of the ligaments of the cervical vertebræ was plainly evident, as if they had been subjected to great force, and separated for the time being, and yet weighing perhaps 130 pounds, sustained a fall of three and a half feet. Under the occipital incision, the posterior ligamentous apparatus was completely torn asunder, between the atlas and second cervical vertebræ, producing a hiatus freely admitting the finger in its explosion. Extravasation of blood existed in these cases. The dentiform process and body of the second vertebræ, were detached from the body of the third, still connected as usual with the anterior arch of the first vertebræ, rupturing the anterior ligamentous attachments—the odontoid or check ligaments, in short, the whole ligamentous ring, the strongest cords, holding the spinal column together, were torn asunder, leaving the odontoid or check ligaments, in the ruptured ligamentous ring, the spinal column remaining perfectly intact, but separated from the third vertebræ, and the spinal cord being in this locality that of a flattened cylinder. The cord was not ruptured or severed, and even lacerated longitudinally, as to obliterate the central canal, but the integrity of texture or columns of the cord, its natural symmetry being disorganized and torn the slightest injury of which would have been above the origin of the phrenic nerves, the vital centers of respiration, and the case consequently cease at once, and the heart's action, which continued for a few minutes quietly. M. De La Fosse considers from the observations he has made on the subject, that in falling from a height of six feet, the cervical vertebræ is much more likely to be fractured than dislocated, as was found to be the case of an executed criminal. But in the subject before us the vertebræ were completely dislocated, a fact disregarded by reason of the laceration of the ligamentous attachments without any fracture of the vertebræ.

The external characters were as follow: The surface was pale, the lips livid, the eyes wide open, congestion about the conjunctiva, the eyes projecting, the tongue protruded; mouth and nostrils closed, no indentation or protrusion of the tongue, no priapism; on examination by the internal rope, which was drawn by Sheriff Clicher had given the dislocation of the vertebræ, but not the lesser portion of the fracture, any possible interference in the agreement. Examination of the neck revealed the fact that there may be a luxation of the cervical vertebræ without any kind of fracture, and that fracture may also take place without luxation, and when it does occur it is the almost unavoidable result of judicial hanging, and is important in establishing the different *post mortem* appearances when death has really taken place by strangulation—when the countenance is livid, the eyes prominent, the tongue protruded and partly between the lips, livid and clenched, congestion of the brain, lungs and right side of the heart—which is always present, and will most likely be the case in the suicide by the act of hanging, and the absence of the above symptoms in the latter case must of necessity be instantaneous.

W. D. KEARNS, M. D.

GEN. JO

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, May 7, 1869.

THE bill repealing the prohibition to marry a deceased wife's sister passed the House of Commons by the large majority of ninety. JOHN BRIGHT, though now a member of Her Majesty's Ministry, is as bold an advocate of reforms as ever, and some of the English Tory papers regard the speech he made on this bill as one of his worst, which is not bad praise.

THE Spanish Cortes on Thursday, adopted the article of the National Constitution guaranteeing liberty of worship, by a vote of 164 to 40—the minority vote representing the strength of the clerical party of intolerance. Under this article the Catholic church is to continue the State church, but the free exercise of all other forms of faith, both by Spaniards and resident foreigners, is permitted and guaranteed. This is a great stride for Spain.

THE policy of our government in regard to the shipment of arms to foreign ports, is not to interfere, provided the *apparent destination* is not to Cuba. This will be a very convenient loop-hole for the Cuban patriots. In effect, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica or Mexico, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material or how many passengers they carry. When once clear of the coast they may change their destination, and of course our government cannot be held responsible for such turpitude.

THE call published in this morning's COMMERCIAL, for Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, of the Twenty-third ward, to become a candidate for the State Senate, is a strong attestation of the confidence of some of our best citizens, in that gentleman's capacity and integrity. Mr. ANDERSON has been long identified with the business interests of the city, and never in any shape or form connected with its political intrigues. He is pressed for the position by a class of citizens who believe in Legislative *reform*, and who think that the best way to promote such *reform* is by the nomination of gentlemen who have not only the desire to *do right*, but the nerve to make such desire their rule of action.

THE renomination of Governor HAYES, by the Republicans of Ohio, is generally conceded, and there is no opposition to the nomination of Lieutenant Governor LEE. The Democrats are sorely divided on the question as to whom they will run. VALLANDIGHAM wants General TOM. EWING, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* General SAM CARY, the greenback people GEN. H. PENDLETON, and so on. An Ohio paper thinks that "when a party is ready to rob the cradle by taking that infantile Democrat SAM CARY, or the grave by taking one of the EWING family, it is so far gone as to be an object of commiseration."

BRIGHAM YOUNG's abusive tirade, published elsewhere, recalls to mind that his licentious rule approaches its end. With the completion of the Pacific road, now only a question of a few hours, will commence the downfall of the Mormon dynasty. We never had faith in attempts to suppress polygamy by legislation, and in fact no efforts seem to have been made to enforce the Federal laws on the subject, but the transforming of Utah from a secluded position in the heart of the continent to an important place on the great highway of the world's commerce, will induce the decay of the institution by the silent operation of natural causes. Polygamy loves darkness rather than light. It cannot exist as a recognized institution amid the busy throng of a changing population. Commerce, immigration and social intercourse will suppress it without the intervention of a soldier or a police officer.

THE visible-admixture bill, which became a law in Ohio on Wednesday last, is well said to be about "the meanest act" ever perpetrated by a law making power. It provides that any person, not a white male citizen of the United States, who shall vote, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. It also provides that any person who shall induce a negro to vote shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. On this the Columbus *State Journal* comments:

"Our Democratic Legislature says that a negro must go to the penitentiary from one to five years for voting, while a non-resident white man or an unnaturalized foreigner, for the same offense, is punished sufficiently if he goes to the county jail and spends from one to six months there. It almost seems that if a person induces a negro to vote he must atone for his offense by spending from one to five years in the penitentiary, but if he induces a non-resident to vote he can satisfy the vengeance of the law by spending from one to six months in the county jail. Our statute provides that a non-resident must know that he is an illegal voter before he can be convicted of illegal voting, but our General Assembly says that it is not necessary for a negro to know that he is an illegal voter."

LOUISVILLE, through her Board of Trade, is taking action to turn to account for manufacturing purposes, the water power of the falls of the Ohio at that place. No plan has yet been suggested, but the merchants, through the Board of Trade, and the City Councils, by joint committees, are moving in the matter. Cincinnati is becoming a great manufacturing city, in many branches, and yet Louisville possesses natural advantages far ahead of those of Cincinnati, and they only wait a proper development to add to the commercial prosperity of the former city. The adaptation of water power in the West, for manufacturing, heretofore confined to the East, has been strangely neglected, but we anticipate, within the next few years, a marked change for the better in this respect. On the upper Mississippi, and on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and their tributaries, there is sufficient water power lying idle and undeveloped to move the machinery of the country.

THE warm discussion just now in progress between the Chicago and St. Louis journals, as to whether wheat will be increased in value in the hands of producers by sending it down the Mississippi river instead of to Chicago, seems to be definitely settled by a St. Paul paper, which states that "the low rate for which wheat is now carried to New Orleans by towboats and barges has already served to raise the price of wheat in Minnesota five cents per bushel." The St. Louis *Republican* declares that the commencement of the grain movement down the Mississippi "has already saved to the producers of grain in Minnesota hundreds of thousands of dollars by cheapening the cost of freight." The St. Louis Grain Association has bought No. 1 spring wheat at $1 25, and expect to deliver it in New York at $1 40½. Similar grades are now quoted there at $1 60. This certainly leaves the St. Louis shippers a handsome margin of profit. On Saturday last a ship sailed from New Orleans with 2,500 barrels of St. Louis City Mills flour, for an Irish port. The question seems to be rapidly approaching conclusive settlement.

NAPOLEON'S IDEA OF A FREE PRESS.

NAPOLEON's theory of a free press is a remarkable one. A year ago he promulgated through his legislature, a law which was supposed to raise the profession of journalism from the disgraceful thraldom in which it has languished since the *coup d'etat* of 1851. This law gave to public journals the privilege of discussing political questions without the express permission of the government, but how much the concession was worth, the history of the past year clearly demonstrates. A few weeks ago a well known Paris journalist, M. ULBACH, was fined three hundred francs for a disrespectful remark about the Emperor, and the severity of the press prosecutions under the new system has increased rather than diminished. During the year since the press law went into operation, nearly one hundred suits have been instituted against journalists, and almost every one has been followed by conviction. In most instances, the editors have been both fined and imprisoned. Seven newspapers have been altogether suppressed. Three have been temporarily interdicted. One of the Parisian editors has been, moreover, divested of his civil and political rights—denied the privilege of voting, of holding office, of publishing anything over his signature—placed, in fine, on a level with convicted felons. Nor are fines and imprisonment, and disfranchisement the only penalties French editors have to dread. The summary suppression of the sale of obnoxious journals in the streets and at railway stations precedes the formality of trial; and ... rare luck, the trial end in acquittal, there is no redress for the wrong already done. The government, therefore, can ruin any newspaper, even without cause.

NAPOLEONISM as a popular worship is fast dying out in France. The reverence for the founder of the dynasty has been diminished by the small tyrannies of his successor. Some day a spark will kindle the combustible material now repressed in the slums of Paris—barricades will spring up—a revolution will be inaugurated. Then, LOUIS NAPOLEON will be fortunate if he escapes even with the humiliations that accompanied LOUIS PHILIPPE as plain Mr. SMITH into exile.

REFORM MOVEMENTS.

The Boston idea of political Reform Societies or Leagues is extending to the West, with the free trade theory prominent in the list of principles proposed to be advanced in popular favor and understanding. The mistake that is made in these movements is cumbering them up with issues about which people are divided, and which in no sense enter into the question of purifying the Government from corrupt influences. For instance, legislative reform, a speedy return to specie payments, and a change in the civil service by the abolition of political tests for subordinate offices, are questions upon which there is a very slight difference of opinion among thinking men of all parties; but when the issue of free trade or protection to American industry is introduced, we have at once—In the West and some parts of the East—an element of discord, that will go far towards frustrating the accomplishment of a single one of the objects to which the Reform Leagues are pledged. It is in this way that a grand popular movement, springing from an appreciation of monster evils, will be frittered away, or its force expended in discussions of political economy, on which public sentiment is pretty evenly divided, and which, in no sense, bear upon the question of honest administration. In Cincinnati, a call for a public meeting is in circulation among leading Republicans, which proposes to effect a local organization upon the following basis:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Republican party, proud of the great services it has rendered, and determined to uphold its cardinal principle of equal civil and political rights, yet anxious that the spirit of liberty and justice in which the questions of slavery and suffrage have been, or are about to be, settled, should also be applied to the solution of the questions of financial and administrative reform which now arise, call upon their Republican fellow citizens who are in favor—

"1. Of substituting a revenue tariff for the present unjust and ruinous system of protective duties;

"2. Of a reform in the civil service, and the abolition of political tests for subordinate offices; and

"3. Of preventing all legislation tending to hinder or delay a speedy return to specie payments, to meet."

Now, all such movements as this will effect very little good for the reason that the introduction of the tariff issue will create dissensions, and thereby weaken the force with which the other and entirely unobjectionables, questions of public policy are advanced. In fact, the idea is as absurd as it would be to start a reform league pledged to the wiping out of legislative corruption and particular theories of baptism, the doctrine of election, free will, or the infallibility of the Pope. People would unite to carry out one object, and then divide on others, but dissensions would prevent the accomplishment of any practical good.

THE cry in both Canada and Nova Scotia for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty is fast becoming a cry for annexation. Reciprocity is not one of the probabilities so long as its absence stimulates the annexation feeling. The expedient of forming one confederation of all the British Provinces is admitted to have proved a failure. The commercial interests of the western section are inimical to those of the eastern. Canada finds a good market in the maritime Provinces, but she affords none to them. A Nova Scotian writing to the *Montreal Herald*—the New York organ of the British colonists—after rehearsing these considerations, closes his letter as follows:

"In a word, sir, driven by force of circumstances, we are seeking annexation; we believe it will best subserve our interests, and we expect to get it. The glory argument is merely an empty sound, the loyalty story is dead; we look for something tangible, something practical, something that will combine real greatness, substantial glory, and true prosperity; and we believe these desiderata will be secured to us by annexation to the United States. These are my sentiments, and they are shared by many of my countrymen."

This feeling cannot but spread, and when it takes a deep hold on the people annexation will be a question of time only, and short time at that.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, whose death at Franklin, Venango county, on the 28th of April, was announced in the COMMERCIAL, was born in that portion of Pennsylvania, in 1801. When very young, he was elected Sheriff of Venango county, and entered upon his duties a few months after reaching the age of twenty-one years. In 1829, he was appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of the County Courts, by Gov. Wolfe, and served in that position for five years. In 1836 he was elected to Congress from the Venango District, and served in the House of Representatives from 1837 to 1839, and subsequently from 1841 to 1845. He was appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, by President Van Buren, and subsequently was elected twice to the office of State Treasurer, and once as Canal Commissioner. Mr. Plumer filled these positions to the satisfaction of the people, and was universally esteemed for his excellent good sense and his conscientious performance of his duties, both in public and private life. Early in life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed largely to the charitable and religious enterprises of that denomination.

THE dinner given to Mr. Dickens recently, at Liverpool, has given rise to some criticisms upon his true place in literature. The London *Spectator*, while pronouncing the very highest eulogiums on Mr. Dickens's *humor*, denies that he possesses any higher qualities which overenthusiastic admirers have ascribed to him. "Half the geniality which is supposed to be Mr. Dickens's great merit, is the most vulgar good humor of temperament—a strong disposition to approve the distribution of punch and plum pudding, slap men heartily on the back, and kiss pretty women behind doors." The writer also speaks of Mr. Dickens's "mawkish and universal sentimentalism," of "multitudinous passages tending to excite nausea," and says that Mr. Dickens "has brought people to think that there is a sort of piety in being gushing and maudlin." But as a humorist the critic takes Mr. Dickens to be without a rival in any age of the world—"not even excepting Aristophanes or Shakespeare." Perhaps Mr. Dickens will reconcile himself to the powder for the sake of the jam in which it is presented.

DIVORCE brokers at the east will find themselves somewhat disturbed in the pursuit of their avocation by the changes made in the laws of Indiana, where they have heretofore found exceptional facilities for carrying on operations. Under the new law, it is impossible for parties not living in the State to obtain "Indiana divorces" by merely paying a liberal fee to some unscrupulous lawyer, and though the changes are not so great as they might have been, they are sufficient to put a stop to the manoeuvres which have heretofore disgraced the State. It is now required that persons filing applications for divorce shall have been *bona fide* residents of the State for one year preceding the filing of the application, and for ninety days *bona fide* residents of the county. It furthermore makes it a felony for any person to make false representations in procuring a divorce, prescribes confinement in the penitentiary as a penalty, and applies the operation of the act to any attorney who shall lend his assistance in procuring a divorce through fraudulent means.

BOTH houses of the New York Legislature have passed an act abolishing the Volunteer Fire Department in Brooklyn and establishing a paid one instead. The act will no doubt receive the Governor's signature, when a new order of things will reign in the "city across the river." The Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn was a few years ago as flourishing as any in the country. But from the establishment of a paid system in New York it began to decline, and the continual contrast between the two organizations accelerated its downfall. Volunteer firemen soon learned that putting out fires was a business requiring efficiency and good management. The idea that it was sport vanished with the introduction of discipline. Active firemen were the first to abandon the Brooklyn department, and it died of actual desertion.

IN Alaska is not the paradise of orange groves and spice forests that some of the advocates of its purchase would have us believe, it certainly is much warmer than the regions on the corresponding degrees of latitude to the eastward. The meteorological record at Fort Tongan, kept by United States officers, shows that the lowest range of the thermometer between June, 1868, and February, 1869, was twenty-six degrees above zero. The highest point reached by the mercury was fifty-nine degrees, in August. During the three winter months, it stood over thirty-six degrees. The least rain fall was in August—nine one-hundredths of an inch; the greatest in November—seventeen inches and ninety-two one-hundredths.

THE Atlantic Cable Company contemplate an early reduction on tolls to one dollar per word, in gold. The present charge is $1 67. It is also proposed, we understand, to transmit general and political news for the press at half price, or fifty cents per word. If cable, it is expected, will be in operation by the 1st of July. The Cape May *Ocean Wave* is informed that the French Cable Company will land their shore end at a point of the beach nearly fronting the sea Schooton Hotel at the Cape, under the sanction of the bill passed by the State Legislature of New Jersey at its last session.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The proceedings of a court martial for the trial of Major Woods, an officer stationed at Sitka, Alaska, for striking another officer, reached the Bureau of Military Justice at Washington last week, and on the same evening his faithful wife, who had traversed the continent with the utmost speed, arrived to plead his cause befor the authorities. The result of her efforts is not yet known.

The Memphis *Ledger*, on Thursday, contains the prospectus of a new paper, styled the *Southern Imperialist*, which will be published weekly, the first number to appear on the 4th of July. The style of the paper will be similar to the one recenly started in New York.

A kind-hearted gentleman in Attleborough, Mass., has made provision for the comfort of the elderly ladies who spend the intermission at church by furnishing them with tea, sugar and milk, and all the apparatus necessary to a social cup for dinner.

Professor Huxley says the time is not far distant when Sunday Schools for teaching science will be established in every parish in England.

Chicago will celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad by a grand procession, in which the Fire and Police Departments, express wagons, &c., will take part. In the evening there will be fireworks on the lake shore.

Horatio Seymour has been buying large tracts of land in Iowa.

Sprague's agent, a Dutch Jew, who a few months ago lingered upon the people of St. Petersburg by making them believe that he was Gen. W. T. Sherman, has appeared with success at Stockholm and Paris, professing to be Secretary Seward." He is now picking oakum in an Austrian penitentiary.

The number of Chinamen living in California and the adjacent States and Territories is said to be about one hundred thousand, or nearly one-fourth of the adult male population.

Thurlow Weed was very little benefited by his visit to the South. He continues very weak, and much of the time is unable to see any person but his physician and attendants. He sometimes, however, takes an airing in a carriage—always accompanied by his daughter.

The article on "The Session" (of the Fortieth Congress) in the April number of the *North American Quarterly*, is the brilliant production of Henry Brooks Adams, third son of Charles Francis Adams, and said to possess the historic talent of the family. He was considered one of the three best danseurs in Washington, last winter. He uses his pen as nimbly as his heels.

The emigration from Prussia to the United States excites the surprise of the Berlin journals. On April 6th and 7th, there were conveyed to Bremen 3,500 peasants, about to sail for America. The cause of the increase of emigration is attributed to the famine and destitution in Eastern Prussia.

The project of tunnelling under the lake to obtain a supply of pure water is being agitated in Cleveland. Investigations have been made and it is found that there is a stratum of rock underlying the lake of sufficient thickness to admit of a tunnel of the requisite size. Since Chicago has shown how a tunnel under water can be made, it is no longer considered either impossible or seriously difficult.

The miners employed in working coal in Europe are estimated to number 700,000 persons. Of these 300,000 are employed in Great Britain, 120,000 in Belgium, 80,000 in France, 80,000 in Prussia, and the remaining 200,000 are distributed among several countries in smaller numbers.

A Hardshell Baptist preached in Washington City, lately, and took for his text, "God made man in his own image." He then commenced "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Then he made a long pause, and looked searchingly about the audience, and then exclaimed, "But I opine God Almighty hasn't had a job in this city for nigh on to fifteen years."

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Timmonsville, S. C., it was *Resolved*, That we look upon the marriage of Bet Hancock (white) to Jim Gour (black) as contrary to the laws of God and civil society, and we take this method to express our indignation, not only in this case, but in all like cases, and will use our best efforts to prevent such a disgraceful occurrence in this community again. *Resolved*, That we censure the magistrate (white) who married them, and return thanks to Stephen Gett (colored) for refusing to marry the above party.

Since Rhode Island's Boanerges began to thunder so vociferously, a good story has come out in relation to his marriage. It seems that Bishop Clark was summoned to follow him to Washington, and there was his pleasure before tying the matrimonial knot. Finally, the great event was consummated, and without receiving any fee the good bishop returned to his labors. He was of course somewhat surprised that he was not at least reimbursed for his expenses of travel and residence at the Capital. The story finally leaked out, when Mr. Sprague's agent at once came to the bishop with a check for $1,000. This the Bishop refused, on the ground that it was too much. "Oh," said the agent, "this is probably what he would have given you if he had thought anything about it at the time, and he will be glad when he learns that I have taken care of the matter."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production and Development During April—Stock in Pennsylvania Region—New Wells.

[From Titusville Herald, May 5.]

The production increased steadily during the period under review, and the daily average, as shown by the increase in stock and the shipments from the district, was 11,007 barrels, forty-three gallons—an enlargement of 1,276 barrels over the daily average of March. This increase was caused more by the continuous working of the wells and the use of torpedoes, than by the finding of new wells.

The daily product during April, last year, was about 8,700 barrels, and the average per day from January 1st to May 1st was about 9,100 barrels. When the advance in price, and the largely increased developments which have existed since, are taken into consideration, this increase in the product this year is seen to be comparatively small.

The following table shows the production during April, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since January 1st. The product from January 1st to May 1st last year, and the average per day for the same time.

Total shipment of crude for April	bbls of 45 galls each, bbls	262,280
Add to reduce to bbls of 42 galls each, bbls		13,129
Total shipment of bbls of 42 galls each, bbls		295,409
Stock on hand, April 1, bbls		329,324
Stock on hand, May 1, bbls		305,979
Add increase on May 1, bbls		36,646
Total production during April, bbls		332,625
Average per day for 30 days, bbls		11,087
Production previously reported, bbls		891,912
Total product since January 1, bbls		1,223,987
Average per day for 120 days, bbls		10,124
Total product same time last year, bbls		1,099,411
Average per day same time last year (121 days), bbls		9,086

The production of the farms and districts as taken at the wells and as shown by shipments and stocks, presents a decrease in only three of the districts. The Tidioute district fell off fifty barrels, and along the Allegheny river south of Franklin the product as obtained from the increase in stock and the shipments, was about 500 barrels per day less than the average of the daily average of the previous month.

The product of all the other farms and districts in the region shows either no material change, or else an increase. On Cherrytree run, the Oil Creek portion of Upper Cherry run and on the farms about the lower part of Oil creek, the product increased considerably. While on Church run and in the vicinity of Titusville, on the Blood and Story farms, and in the Bull run district, the increase was moderate. In the Pleasantville district the product was not greatly changed from that of last month, the daily average as obtained from the shipments by pipes and teams and the stocks, was 1,700 barrels. In this district there are no large producing wells, but there are a great many which yield from four to thirty barrels per day. There are, however, a few which produce over the amount last named.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE TERRITORY.

The development during the month was attended with a fair degree of success, as new territory was found, and the territory partially developed at the date of our last report was further extended. The yield of the wells completed and tested was moderate, however, and the number completed did not much exceed that of March.

The number of wells in process of drilling increased during the month, and on the last inst. it was three hundred and thirty-three, an increase of forty-one from the same date last month. The increase occurred mainly in the Cherry Tree and Upper Cherry Run Districts, along the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of Titusville and along Oil Creek south of the Blood Farm. Besides the number actually in process of drilling there were from fifty to seventy others on which operations had been commenced.

In nearly all parts of the region there is good demand for territory, and about one hundred lesses of farms and tracts have been let.

Near Oil City, on a small stream called Sage run, a new well was struck at a depth of eight hundred feet, in entirely new territory, the well yields about fifty barrels of green oil of 50° gravity per day. The striking of this well created some excitement, and all the available territory in the vicinity has been secured.

The district along the Allegheny river south of Franklin is attracting more attention, and the lands lying adjacent to the producing districts have appreciated in value.

In the Pleasantville district but few new leases are being taken, except in the southern part of it. In the northern part there were, on the last inst. about twenty-five wells in process of drilling.

STOCK OF PETROLEUM.

The stock of petroleum increased during the month, and on the 1st of May the total in all hands was 365,970 barrels of forty-three gallons. This stock included the amounts in tankage and in the wells, and that on the hands of pipe companies and dealers in wooden storage tanks. This last included 1,000 barrels at Petroleum Center, 1,000 on the Rynd farm, 1,600 at Pithole, 1,000 at Titusville, and 2,500 on Upper Cherry run. The amount at the wells was about 3,500 barrels smaller than on the 1st of April. The decrease was occasioned by many of the producers moving their stocks from the wells into iron tankage.

As compared with the stock on April 1st, the stock on May 1st shows an increase of about 57,000 barrels. The stock on the latter date was about 50,000 barrels less than on the same day last year.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of crude equivalent by all routes from the region during April reached 282,280 barrels of forty-five gallons each, being a daily average of about 9,400 barrels. The shipments to New York and Cleveland were about the same as during the previous months, while to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh they were considerably enlarged. The shipments by river from all points were 26,472 barrels.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments:

To New York, bbls	82,574
To Cleveland, bbls	62,745
To Boston, bbls	7,625
To Philadelphia, bbls	17,710
To Pittsburgh, bbls	67,277
To Portland, bbls	2,825
To other points, bbls	14,003
Total bbls	275,810
Difference between crude and refined shipped, bbls	6,470
Shipments of crude equivalent bbls	282,280

THE STATE SENATE.

Call to George H. Anderson, Esq., to Become a Candidate.

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1869.

George H. Anderson, Esq., Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: The subscribers, with a full appreciation of being represented in our State councils by men of integrity and business capacity, respectfully request permission to present your name to the Republican County Convention as a candidate for State Senate:

H. Childs & Co., W. H. Shannon, Ed. J. Allen, R. H. Palmer, Jr., G. Follansbee, Thomas Lane, Wm. Thaw, Harvey Johnston, Fischer Kerl, Lindsey C. H., E. G. Palmer, Chas. A. Scott, Wm. Woods, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Frank Rahm, H. L. Smith, Jr., D. W. Oliver, Sr., A. B. Stephenson, S. S. Dilworth & Co., Bateman Goe, Henry Stein, G. H. Scott, Wm. Cowen, James R. Oliver, D. P. Markie, Alwell & Lee, Smith & Porter, Isaac Mills, Isaac Mills, Jr., A. J. Shank, W. Bell, H. C. Shallenberger, W. A. Overman, John Sheeny, Hugh Speed, S. Newmyer, Daniel Richardson, John Richardson, Aug. Swem, I. F. Carey, John Wilhelm, A. T. Smith, Henry Newmann, David Hutchinson, P. Duff & Sons, A. Lane, George Stephenson, W. T. Haines, David Aiken, John Taggart, Jr., James Callery, John B. Livingston, B. R. Har low, J. C. Lapp, George H. Thurston, D. G. Herron, John D. Bailey & Bro., John H. Dalzell, W. H. Hopkinstick, Aug. Hartje, Wm. H. Ewing, George G. Johnston, Johnston & Shannon, J. G. Coffin, Carr & McCandless, Wm. Baer, Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, George F. Dilm, E. L. Gowin, Joseph Albree, Shellaby & Barclay, W. P. Barclay, J. H. Canfield, W. N. Howard, John Grier & Co., Bakewell, Pears & Co., Jas. B. Lyon, Everson, Preston & Co., Adams, McKee & Co., M. Wilmore, Wm. H. Brown, D. E. Gross, Ed. Ferguson, Walter Grubbs, Anderson & Co., Kay & Co., A. Garrison & Co., G. W. Hallman, Means & Coffin, A. R. Schaffer, David Aiken, Jr., McVay, Walker & Co., S. M. Loveridge, Wm. H. Everson, A. H. English & Co., John A. Sargeant, Wm. Woods, J. N. Shallenberger, Jos. Dilworth, Fr. Kohne, G. N. Hollsot, John G Brant, John R. McCune, C. E. Milliken, Wood & Lukens, Jos. H. Brown, James Brown, J. N. Shallenberger, W. J. Lynn, M. D., John Horseholder, C. O. Loblinger, T. B. Sarber, John R. Swem, Bennet Fawcett, R. J. Henry, R. McMaster, David McClay, H. W. Bickell, J. McCanon, Wm. Cowan, John Porterfield & Co., S. G. Hammett, J. M. Stoner, Isaac W. Tener, Wm. Hinds, J. Boobyer, Jr., W. E. Schmertz, Joseph H. Borland, L. L. Covert, H. I. Gourley, Thomas H. Lane, Gill & Brother, R. B. Townsend, James S. McCord, Reymer & Brothers, R. S. Smith, B. Heckert, Joseph Plummer, Thos. C. Mallon, McCandless, Jamison & Co., J. F. Robinson, J. J. Gillespie & Co., W. C. Duncan, H. A. Smith, E. R. Herron, Joseph Horne, W. H. Wagstaff, John Hennings, C. B. Lowry, John Henderson, John Bein, Florentine Kramer, Robert S. Davis, F. H. Dain, Geo. W. Dean, R. S. Hanson, W. P. Marshall, T. & J. T. McCance, F. W. Hawkotte, W. K. Woodwell, Jos. R. Woodwell, W. Mackeown & Bro., John Beck, James Patton, Jr., W. H. Riddle, W. C. Morgan, Robert Thornburg, W. A. Dickey, C. C. Atkinson, J. H. McClelland, W. H. Riddle, W. P. Jones, Robert Dickey, S. Sidney Fry, J. Meskimmen, J. W. Gunday, John S. McCullough, Adams & Co., Geo. Porter, Samuel Mason, James K. Adams, Geo. McLaughlin, Doyle & Co., R. Hemings, Hugh Clegg, Frank Diebl, Kirchner & Parker, John Belker, M. Breitfield, J. W. Peris, Wm. Geist, John J. Smith, John Keller, Frank Robison, Wm. Houston, Wm. Bain, James Jones, Wm. Leek, Wm. T. Stewart, D. H. Lantz, Julius Bragger, W. Howard, Lappin & Wiese, Ph. Smith, James Robison, Geo. L. Dryden, Robert McAfee, James Smith, Jno. P. Scott, H. Dickson, P. F. Smith, John Palmer & Co., James Oldt, W. N. Hall, J. W. Gaskill, M. W. Atcheson, B. McCargo, F. Schmunk, G. A. Price, J. L. Lewis, John Johnston, Milo Sutton, R. L. Kerrman, George Lowen, Wm. McFarland, Popp, Baker & Co., W. H. McClelland, C. O. Lappe, J. M. Reifer, John D. Grey, A. C. Patterson, James M. Stoner, A. S. Nicholson, Geo. K. Gordon, Campbell, Jones & Co., John Wilson, W. A. Scott, And many others.

To Messrs. Edward Jay Allen, James B. Lyon, Beck, Frazer & Co., Thos. Shaw & Co., H. Thurston and others,

GENTLEMEN—The invitation tendered me in your very flattering note of the 24th of April, to become a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, is accepted.

While cordially thanking you, gentlemen, for the preference indicated in your call, I take this occasion to say that if chosen to fill the vacant seat in the Senate, I will carry out to the best of my ability all measures which will tend to economy and purity in the administration of public affairs.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1869.

Admission to Insane Asylums.

The late Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an important law relative to the admission of the insane into asylums. Under it the certificate of two physicians, who must swear to the facts connected in the case, of insanity, must be vouched for by the magistrate before whom they testify, is necessary to place any person in an asylum for the insane. This is a misdemeanor under this act, to prevent a patient corresponding with his or her counsel, and a judge is obliged to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the complaint of any citizen that a person is improperly restrained of his liberty by the keeper of an insane hospital. There are other provisions of great utility and public importance in the new law, which will recommend it to the public, and one which provides that any officer or by-stander in a hospital for the insane, who fulfills the requirements of the act, shall not be liable to damages at the suit of the patient.

THE statements to the effect that Senators and Members were turned out of the Executive rooms to admit General Lee, or that there was any consultation on reconstruction matters, are pure fabrications. The only person with the President when General Lee was announced was Charles Mottley, who proposed to retire and return at some other time, but the President requested him to stay. General Lee then entered, accompanied by Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Sergeant, of Baltimore, who, after being presented, took a seat one side, and conversation ensued between the President, Mr. Motley and General Lee. They talked about the weather, about the crops in Virginia, about a railroad which General Lee is interested in, and possibly one or two other personal matters. At the end of fifteen or twenty minutes General Lee and his friends withdrew. Not a word was said about reconstruction, and the call was entirely one of courtesy.

THE excitement in Spain caused by the speech of Senor Castelar has spread all over the country. Four or five columns of the two Republican papers in Madrid are filled daily with copies of congratulations and felicitations sent to Castelar by telegraph from all parts of the kingdom. The monarchical papers, which have hitherto always ventilated his speeches and been most opposed to his principles, have every one articles laudatory of this great effort. Even the conservative organs speak of him as being a "national glory."

BLAIR'S
Liquid Rennet,
For making in a few minutes a variety of
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing SLIP, JUNKET and FRUGOLAC, will recommend it at once to all who use it. They are entirely wholesome, Economical, Delicious and Healthful. The demand is constantly increasing for this valuable addition to household economy, which is convincing proof of its superior merits. We furnish it in quantities to suit purchasers, especially to those residing in the country. To SLIP or JUNKET, made with fresh cream, is an excellent food for children, and as a dessert for the table can be prepared with little trouble and expense in a few minutes. It is also well adapted to the Sick and convalescent, making one of the most delicate, refreshing and nutritious diets, imparting much strength and health to the system, and enacolated. Full directions are attached to each Bottle, which are packed to keep in any climate. Price per Bottle, 25 cents. Box containing One Dozen Bottles, $2 00. Sent promptly to any address by express or otherwise. For sale by

44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures, in many instances, where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved a fatal disease will be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated.

For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims in Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon and Cambria counties. Correspondence in English or German solicited. Refers to J. T. Wray & Bro., 29 and 31 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; W. H. Cassidy, Second National Bank; A. S. Bell, Esq., Pittsburgh; F. W. Jenkins & Co., Liberty street, Pittsburgh; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOOKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Real Estate Savings Bank,
APRIL 30th, 1869.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$166,896 15
U. S. 1881 Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
Real Estate	47,740 47
Office Furniture	418 60
Cash	35,358 12
Total	$555,193 34

LIABILITIES

Amount due Depositors	$503,548 13
Interest due Depositors, May 1, 1869	12,822 15
Contingent Fund	38,823 06
Total	$555,193 34

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.

H. CHILDS,
WM. H. SMITH,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.,
Committee.

May 1st, 1869.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Real Estate Agent—H. CHILDS.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	C. G. Hussey,
Isaac Jones,	Jacob Painter,
D. W. C. Bidwell,	Nicholas Voegtly,
Harvey Childs,	Wm. H. Smith.
Edward P. Moorhead.	

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, and compounded.

Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily; also, on Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,
STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,
IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
Special attention is called to the
Cameron Direct Acting
BLOWING ENGINE,
Manufactured solely by us.

REMOVAL.
JOHN FULLERTON
HAS REMOVED HIS
TOBACCO MANUFACTORY
TO NO. 279 LIBERTY STREET,
Where he will continue the Tobacco Trade in all its branches. In addition to the well-known and highly esteemed brands of his own manufacture, he will keep on hand a large assortment of Richmond and Louisville Tobaccos, an extensive and selected stock of Cigars, imported and domestic, and all articles in his line.
Country Merchants and City Dealers supplied on the lowest possible terms.

WALTHAM
WATCHES.

Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the ¾ plate 16 size, manufactured by the

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Secured by 1,632,000 Acres of Choice Land, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and Franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. per annum.

Holders of 5-20 Bonds can exchange them for these desirable securities, at a profit of nearly 20 per cent. A limited amount for sale upon favorable terms and full particulars furnished by

Jas. T. Brady & Co.

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.

There was a much heavier demand for discounts to-day than our banks could accommodate, and many of the private discount houses report a scarcity of available funds. It is usual after a quarterly bank statement for our banks to let out more liberally than they have been doing of late. But the new law admits of no departure from its requirements, for the reason that any past day may be selected for an exhibit, and hence the necessity of a close compliance.

—The *Herald* in its financial article this morning remarks as follows: The activity in money was more noticeable to-day, and as high as gold interest was paid upon call loans, but the great majority of transactions took place at seven ₰ cent. currency. The cliques are supposed to be aggravating the actual demand for money, which occurs during the week, about the 1st of May, in the settlement of mortgages and the contraction of other real estate engagements. In the buoyant market, which ensued upon the favorable bank statement of the 26th of April, and the passage of statement day, they not only unloaded their "long" stock, but went "short" of a substantial more. The "street" is always weak at first against the cliques, for the disorganized multitude are more assailable than the leaders. The cliques have also been instrumental in causing the rise in gold, for simultaneous with their "bear" operations in stocks they have been "bulls" in gold, the reaction of the two markets enabling them to constantly carry on their diverse operations. Another cause of the reservation is found in the high rate for carrying gold, which to-day ranged up to ten per cent., and induced many to withdraw funds and do their own carrying. The money market is in an anomalous condition and difficult to characterize. Commercial paper was quoted at from seven and a half to nine per cent. The failure of a prominent dry goods jobbing firm was followed by rumors of several similar failures that were without foundation.

—Governments were steady in price to-day, showing a fractional advance over yesterday's quotations in some instances. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular received by Messrs. Mc-Vay & Co., remark as follows: "The demand for money was active this morning and 7 ₰ cent. gold was paid upon considerable amounts, but later, the pressure in letting gold loans above been offered very freely at 7 ₰ cent. currency, and at the close money seems quite abundant.

"Government have been very dull but prices firm at yesterday's closing rates, without any special feature. In London, notwithstanding our high gold prices of yesterday, bonds show a further advance to 93⅞. With lower or even steady gold they will soon recover their decline.

"Gold has ranged between 135¾ and 137¼. Cash gold is very abundant, and 7 to 10 ₰ cent has been paid for carrying. Foreign houses have been taking a few bonds to-day, but prices here and in London are too nearly equal to admit of large shipments."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
1881's, 6's	119	119	119
1862, 5 per cts	118½	118¾	118¾
1864 5-20's	115¾	115¾	115¾
1865 5-20's old	115¾	115¾	115¾
1865 5-20's new	116¼	116¼	116¾
1867 5-20's	116¼	116¼	116¾
1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's	108¾	108¾	109
Gold	136	136¼	136

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 5.	May 6.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¾	136	¼	
U. S. 6's, 1881	119	119		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	118¾	118¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115¾	115¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115¾	115¾	¼	
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	108¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865, 1865	116¼	116¼		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 1867	116¼	116¼		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	116¼	116¼		

The cause of the decline abroad in our bonds is probably the Alabama question, and the somewhat excited treatment of the subject by the English press. The majority of our calm financiers are inclined to consider the prospect of trouble as very remote, and they draw favorable conclusions in regard to the appointment of Mr. Motley to the Court of St. James, by the greatest confidence is expressed that he will be the careful statesman, and not the warlyenic and although the bloodless enthusiasts cry out for war with England they cannot recruit sufficient force to make even a respectable minority in the country. We think the cause of the decline in our bonds is more due to the condition of our foreign trade, although it must be admitted that there is something in our foreign relations which will prove disturbing.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 6. 1868.	10:00	10:30	11:00	12	12:30	1	2	3	3:30	4	4:30
N. Y. Central	171¾	172¼	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾
Hudson River		146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Harlem											
Reading	94¾	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Mich. Central		125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Mich. Southern	103¾	104	104	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Illinois Central		140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	142¾	143	143	143¾	143¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
Chic. & N. W.	85¾	85¾	85¾	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleve. & Toledo	103¾	103¾	103¾	104	104	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Rock Island	130¾	131	131	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
Tol. & Wabash	73¾	73¾	73¾			73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred				106							
Chicago & Alton								137¼			
St. Paul											
Do preferred											
Ohio & Miss						32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail											
Telegraph											
Adams Express											
American U. Ex											
Wells, Fargo & Co											

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 8, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	10	Frenchcrackers	22
Wine	11	Milkbiscuit	11
Soda	9¾	Milk Biscuit	11
Oyster	8½	Ginger Snap	10½
Butter	8½	Pilot Bread	8
Water	8½	Pilot Bread	8
Huster	11	Cracker Meal	9
Sugar	15	Almond Nuts	18
Dyspepsia	15½	Fruit Crackers	15½
Lemon Butscuit	15½	Mixed Cakes	15½
Cream Crackers	13½	Spiced Jumbles	15½
Graham	11½		

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour dull. Wheat 1c lower; amber $1 42½, spring $1 40, buyer May; white Michigan regular $1 46. No. 1 do $1 46, amber Illinois $1 35. Corn a shade lower and dull: No. 1 67½c; No. 2 65½c. Oats unchanged at 70c for No. 1. Rye a shade lower; sales unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.

Trade generally, to-day, was quiet. Dairy goods and flour there was a fair demand. Grain seems more active. For provisions there is a fair demand. In regard to other articles there is nothing new to report. The changes will be found below.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce. We quote fair to good at $5 50@6 00, and choice at $6 25@7 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Market dull, with sales of choice small white at $3@3 25, as to quality, from store.

BUTTER—Receipts are improving and prices a shade lower. Sales of good to extra at 35@40 ₰ ₰.

EGGS—Prices are stiffening. We quote choice at 17c ₰ dozen.

BACON, LARD, Etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 16@16½c; clear sides 17½@17¾c; sugar cured hams 19c, and canvassed 19½@20c; plain hams 17½@18c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 21@22c ₰ ₰. Lard in tierces 16c, and in kegs 20@20½c ₰ ₰.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53@1 54 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 20 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Strictly choice Goshen command 24@25c; New York factory 24c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 14@15c ₰ ₰; sales of Sweitzer at 20c ₰ ₰.

ONIONS—Market dull and prices nominal and unquotable. Onion sets sell at $8@8 50 ₰ bush, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 14@15c; mixed 12@13c, and 10@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 13@14½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Market quiet. Mill prices are, ₰ hundred, for bran, $1 20; for shipstuff, $1 40; for middlings, $2 00; for screenings, $1 60, and for chop $1 80.

SEED—Clover seed is in light demand at from 39 25@9 50 ₰ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked and very dull. Prices are entirely nominal and largely quotations. Choice Rose and Peachblows 60@65c; ask 80@85c ₰ bush, and for Peachblows 60@65c.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₰ hundred, as to quality.

FLOUR—Trade moderately active, but prices still irregular. We have no change to note, and quote nominally from store good to choice spring in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 75, and in sacks $9 40; double-extra in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 35; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 75; fancy wheat brands in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $8 50, and in sacks $7 20; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks, $7 00 ₰ ₰.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₰ bbl, of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 85@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market is more active. Oats are in good demand at 70@72c on the track. Ear corn on the track 75@78c, as to quality. Rye is quiet at $1 40@1 45. Red winter wheat is more active at $1 45@1 50, as to quality. Barley dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Trade moderate. We quote high-wines at 90@92c ₰ gallon. Common rectified, free and proof rectified $1 06; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 7, 1869.

The market yesterday was very dull, and but few sales reported. The Titusville *Herald* has a statement that the daily production in April averaged 11,067 barrels, and an increase of stock during the month of 36,000 barrels.

The following dispatches were posted on 'Change:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market dull and not much doing at $5 43.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Market irregular and quotations nominal. Reported sales on broad gauge cars at $5 35.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Refined 35c for spot, and 33½c asked for all May. Crude 17½@18c. Market quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Spot 32½@33c; June 33½@34c. Lines, May to September, 34@34½c; May to December, 35@35½c in bulk. No more inquiry but prices easier.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 6.—Market opened rather active to-day, but became a little weaker, closing at $5 50, with sales at that figure.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Closing prices last evening: Wells, Fargo & Co., 34½; Quicksilver, 34½; Pacific Mail, 109½; Western Union, 109½; Atlantic and Pacific, 49½; Canton, 58; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 8½; New York Central, 171¾@172; Erie, 91½; Hudson River, 146; Reading, 96; Michigan Southern, 104¼; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Alton, 137; Chicago and Rock Island, 135; Pittsburg, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 109½@109¾; Quicksilver, 34½; Mariposa common, 16½; preferred, 33½; Mariposa Land and Coal, 9½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½@32¾; Michigan Central 125; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 135; Pittsburg, 97½@97¾; Lake Shore, 104; 5-20's, Rock Island, 116¾@117; Coupons of 1881, 119; Coupons of 1862, registered, 118½@118¾; coupons, 118¾@119; St. Joseph preferred, 114½; Dubuque and Sioux City, 116; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 46.

MINING SHARES

Steady. Gregory $2 80; Quartz Hill $1 50. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 8; Franklin 19; Hecla 75; Hancock 4; Minnesota 2; Quincy 29.

Receipts at the Pittsburgh Custom House, Saturday, $8,078,102; payments, $7,222,249; balance, $81,793,868.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $3 00@4 25.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales of No 1 at $1 16@1 17¾; No 2 at $1 06@1 12 cash, and $1 10¾@$1 11 seller the month, closing at $1 11¾@$1 12 cash; sales since 'Change at $1 11¾.

CORN—Dull and 2@2½c lower; sales of No 1 at 60@60½c; No 2 at 59@59½c; rejected at 56@56½c; closing at 60@60½c for No. 1, 57¾@58c for No 2 sales this afternoon at 58c seller May and June.

OATS—In good demand and 1@1½c lower; sales of No at 50¾@51c; closing at 50¾@51c.

RYE—Quiet and 1@1½c lower; sales at $1 16, closing at $1 15¾ for No 1.

BARLEY—Firm; sales at $1 65 in store.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar 14@15½c; demand moderate.

MESS PORK—Sold at $30 50@31. Lard inactive and firmer at 15½@17½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; more active at 18½c. Bulk meats quiet; dry salted shoulds 12½@12¾c.

HOGS—Opened moderately active and steady, but closed dull and weak at $6 15@6 30 for common to fair; $6 60@9 25 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Steady and firm at $4 75@5 75 for butchers; $6 25@7 75 for light to extra prime shipping steers.

FREIGHTS—Firm and steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 6—Cotton opened with a good demand, and closed quiet; sales 1,200 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 11,171 bbls; flour dull and 5@10c lower, mainly on low grades. $5 10@5 20 for superfine State and western; $6 00@6 35 for extra State, $6 30@6 50 for extra western; $6 65@6 90 for choice do; extra, $6 10@7 50 for round hoop ohio; $7 60@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $5 85@7 50 for superfine; $7 10@8 75 for extra XX spring; $7 60@8 90 for XX red and amber; $6 00@6 75 for XX spring; $7 60@8 90 for XX white winter. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 40; sales of 2 cars No. 2 do at $1 36. Corn—Sales 1 car at 71c. Oats 70c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Dry goods—Trade continues very dull, and the market lacks buoyancy. The Broadway 4-4 brown sheetings are reduced to 13c; Lonsdale 4-4 bleached muslins 18c; Gold Medal 10-4 Mystic Lake 4-4 do 17½c; Cabot 42-inch 18c; Barnsley 10-4 bleached 40c; Providence 10-4 do 50c, and Greene 10-4 do 55c. Woolens and domestic linen goods are also dull and very much depressed.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour dull and inactive; City spring extras $5 75@6 25. Wheat unsettled; $1 15 for No. 1; $1 10 for No. 2. Oats quiet and weak at 55c for No. 2. Corn dull and weak at 59c for new. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady; prime $1 80@1 85.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour excessively dull and drooping; extra family $7@8; fancy $10@12. Wheat steady; sales 4,000 bush red at $1 05@1 07; amber $1 23@1 26. No. 1 spring $1 00. Rye unchanged. Corn held firmly; sales 5,000 bush mixed western at 85@85c. Oats firm; western 68c. Petroleum steady; crude nuts changed; refined 33c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 90@91.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 26¼c; receipts, 320 bales; exports, 1,548 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 75c. Oats 75c. Hay $27. Pork $31 50. Lard 18@19½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 13½c; sides 17½c; bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer; sales good to prime $1 90@2. Corn opened firm and closed dull; prime white do 84@86c; yellow 86@86c. Oats dull at 73@76c. Rye light; 78@80c for heavy. Pork dull at 30@31 45. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 6.—Wheat—receipts 8,000 bush; market lower for No. 1 white. Flour dull and declined. White $1 77@1 78. No. 1 $1 50. No. 2 $1 36@1 37; amber very firm at $1 40@1 42 for No. 2. Corn 68c. Oats 32c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

PLUMBERS, &C.

JOHN M. TATE.....JOHN MUNDEN.....WM. TATE, JR.

TATE, MUNDEN & TATE,

PLUMBERS, GAS

AND

STEAM FITTERS,

227 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 59 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH GAS PIPES, HOT AND COLD WATER, &c., by Experienced and Practical Workmen MWF

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 8, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₰ M	$66 00
First Common	56 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	18 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₰ M	$80 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	46 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch paneled planed	20 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 18-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	2 50

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains thin-pid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Woolen Mill Oil, Head-Light Oil, Burning Fluid, Tanners' Stuffing, Benzole, Dry & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Turpentine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's Patent, and are unsurpassed. The lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform and unchanged, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Burning Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples may be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., for every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons, give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136¼.

NEW YORK, May 6—P. M.

THROGMORTON EXCHANGE

To-day resolved to discontinue the call of speculative securities in and after Tuesday next. There are to be two calls daily, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The first call will consist of governments. State stocks, bank shares, and miscellaneous securities. There are to be a second call of governments at the close. The last call will include governments and bank shares. The speculative railway, miscellaneous and express stocks will be continuously dealt in in the long room without an official call. The transactions are, however, to be printed officially.

MONEY.

Money easy at 7 ₰ cent. on call.

STERLING

Firm at 109@109¼ for prime Bankers' 60 days, and 110 for sight.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 136 and closed at 136¼. Rates for carrying 7@9 ₰ cent. Clearances $2,000,000. At 10 o'clock sale of 5-day drafts of $1,000,000 would were bid for the million gold to be awarded. The lowest bid was 136 26-100. The award was made at 136 7-100 to 136 22-100. Export to Havana to-day $125,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

In Governments to-day German houses were large buyers. The market opened with a decline of ¼, but this was soon recovered, and at 11 o'clock the market was strong throughout the list. Coupons, '81, 119@119¼; do '62, 118¾@118¾; do '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, 115¾@115¾; do new, 116¼@116¾; do '67, 116¾@116¾; do '68, 116¾@116¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109; Virginia 6s, 100¾@101¾.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 88¾@89¼; old Tennessee 67¾@67¾; new do 66¾@66¾; old North Carolina 90@90½; new 58¾@59; old Virginias 57¼@57¾; new do 62¾@62¾; Louisiana Levee 66@66¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened weak and unsettled, but soon became steady and afterwards strong and buoyant. The Vanderbilt stocks were special features, stimulated by Albany dispatches that the bills to consolidate the Central scrip dividend and authorize the consolidation of railroads will pass. The dealings were unusually large and excited. New York Central rose from 170¾ to 173¾; Harlem from 146¾ to 148¾; Hudson from 150 to 155¾. The rest of the list sympathized in the advance. In the afternoon the Albany accounts being less favorable, the market was all off. Central falling to 170¾, and Hudson to 153. Western shares were irregular, the chief feature being the fall in Rock Island from 135 to 130, with sales of 16,000 or 18,000 shares. This caused a decline in Chicago, through Wabash, Michigan Southern, Northwestern preferred and Lake Shore were quietly steady. Late in the afternoon the general market rallied quite sharply. New York Central recovering to 173. Rock Island to 131¾, Hudson to 154, and Michigan Southern to 105. Missouris, Tennessees and Erie were also more active. Expresses neglected. No. 2 close the general market was irregular. Pacific Mail, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern being quite strong and Rock Island weak, selling down to 129¾.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 30@33; Wells's Express, 35¼@35½; American, 34@34½; Adams, 69@69½; United States, 62½@63; Merchants Union, 16@16½; Quicksilver, 19¼@19¾; Canton, 58@59; Pacific Mail, 109@109½; Western Union, 47½@48; Hartford and Erie, 8¼@8½; Reading, 96¾@96¾; Michigan Central, 125; New York Central, 171¾@172¾; Erie, 91½; Hudson River, 146¾@147; Michigan Southern, 104¾@104¾; Illinois Central, 139¾@140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾@90; Chicago and Alton, 137; do preferred, 142; Terre Haute, 37@37½; Chicago and Rock Island, 129¾@130; Pittsburg, 97¼@97¾; Fort Wayne, 145¾@146; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾@32¾; Michigan Central 125; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 129¾@130; Pittsburg, 97¼@97¾; Lake Shore, 104; 6s, 1881, Rock Island, 116¾@117; Coupons of 1881, 119; Coupons of 1862, registered, 118¾@118¾; coupons, 118¾@119; St. Joseph preferred, 114½; Dubuque and Sioux City, 116; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 46.

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BARLEY—Firm; sales at $1 65 in store.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar 14@15½c; demand moderate.

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RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 6, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about nine feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 52°. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 6, 1869.

River thirty-two inches and falling slowly. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59° at 7 P. M. F.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Weather clear and windy. River rising steadily.

RIVER NEWS.

Our River Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, May 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: To let you know of things as they pass, I drop you this. Last night we landed at Patriot, Ind., for a rain storm. As we were ready to leave, our watchman, by the name of Lewis Aiwine) was passing around the bow of the wharf boat, with his lantern in hand, to let the line go, he walked or fell overboard and was drowned. All was done that could be, but of no avail. I drop you this for his friends sake. He lives about the city. It was his first trip on the boat. We understand by one of the men on board that he was married on Christmas.

DRAVO, Clerk Steamer Glasgow.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Eli Shebth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Clark	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Ge

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

D. R. R. LaRoss has been re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools in Dauphin county.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: We learn that a mill for the manufacture of plate iron is to be erected by Mr. James McCormick, on his property, a short distance below the Cheseapeake mill works. It is expected that the mill will be completed and ready for operation in three months. Workmen are engaged now in digging for the foundation for the engine and rollers. The mill is to be elevated so as not to be submerged by high water. We also learn that the building of a bridge and rail mill in the summer of 1870 is contemplated in the same vicinity.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: Just as the boats have fairly got to running, and business on the canal opened, we have intelligence that the coal diggers are out on a strike. We are without particulars as to the extent of the strike, but presume it includes most of the mines along the Shenango, as the diggers are fully organized and stand by each other. Should the strike continue for any considerable time the result will be disastrous.

The celebration of the Order of Red Men, which is to take place on the 12th of May in Philadelphia, promises to be a very fine affair. Lodges are expected from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and other States. The Tribes in the State number about 100, of which most in Philadelphia, and have an aggregate membership of over 4,000. The Order was instituted in 1813, and the Great Council of Pennsylvania was chartered by the Legislature in 1861.

We learn from the Reading *Dispatch* that a party of young gentlemen, numbering five or six, and members of the legal fraternity, will leave that city about the first of June, for a month's recreation among the mountains of this State. They will start from Reading, and strike for the Delaware Water Gap, then up through Monroe and Luzerne counties, down to the Valley of Wyoming; from this point to Williamsport, down the Susquehanna to Sunbury, then to Schuylkill county, or through to Reading. The whole journey is to be performed on foot, the distance being about five hundred and fifty miles.

Following up the reform movements set on foot by the Philadelphia courts, Judge Allison, on Tuesday, very appropriately called the attention of the Grand Jury to the "Black Hole" at Girard College. It may have been established as a place of punishment for wayward children, but from what is proven of suffering in the disease, according to affidavits on file, Yet, murder, it has proved a blemish to the Institution and the community.

The Phillipsburg *Journal* says that Mr. John G. White, one of the pioneers of that town, was found dead in his room on the morning of April 26. It appears that he fell down the stairway leading from his room on the Saturday previous, and received injuries which were supposed to be slight, but seem to have produced hemorrhage, as his bed was found to be saturated with blood.

STATE POLITICS.

The Franklin county Republican Committee has chosen A. F Schofield delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to vote for Geary for Governor.

F. W. Conrad, Democrat, was elected Chief Burgess, of Pottsville on Monday by fifty-one majority.

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* says that in the contested election case of Taylor vs. Reading the time allowed by Congress for taking testimony closed on last Tuesday. The aggregate result thus far reached gives the election to Taylor by about 125 to 150 votes. The same paper states that Dr. Reading and his friends admit that Taylor will gain his seat, and it is also got that the doctor would like to withdraw from the contest without further effort.

There are now vacancies in two important offices of the State Government to be filled, viz: that of the Deputy Secretary of the Common wealth, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Isaac B. Brown, and the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, made vacant by the death of the Hon. Charles H. Coburn.

Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has given more than one-half of the less than a hundred offices at his disposal, to honorably discharged soldiers. Mr. Moore is one of the Republicans who believe in carrying out the pledges of the party to the soldiers.

The Capture of Petersburg.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

On the night after the battle of Five Forks, Grant sat outside of his tent, about twenty miles west of the James, waiting for news from Sheridan. Meade's army and Ord's stretched in front of the long intrenched line of Petersburg, which had withstood them so long. Another flank movement was making, but thus far with little success. The weather had been miserable; the rains were violent, the roads almost impassable; horses and caissons and army wagons floundered in the quicksands. As far as Grant's left stretched out, so far Lee confronted him. Sheridan had been fighting at Dinwiddie, and Lee had reached around at most to Grant's rear to strike at Sheridan—had, indeed, dealt him a heavy blow. But to do this, the enemy had to divide his own force, hoping to get back before Grant could attack the broken front. Grant, however, sent an additional corps to the support of Sheridan and, at nine o'clock in the evening, was waiting for details of the battle.

He sat wrapped in the soldier's big overcoat which he wore in that campaign. Two or three staff officers were near, gathered round a camp fire in the wet woods. Two had remained all day with Sheridan, so as to report to the General-in-Chief the results of the fight at the earliest moment. One of them had already returned, bringing word of success—how complete was not yet known. Finally the other arrived with a full report from Sheridan. He was in great exultation, having gained a victory in mi.s or more, from the field of victory Five Forks was won. Sheridan, General Grant's only now and then interrupting the officer to ask a question. Then all was still, save the occasional sputter of a wood, unless of his tent, where a candle flickering on the table, in itself no one to join in the talk, but would be a mark for the officers outside, and gave it to an orderly. Then coming out to the fire already, he remarked, as calmly as if he were saying, "It is a windy night," "—I have ordered an attack all along the lines to-morrow at daylight." He could not remember what that meant,—how many such attacks had been made and how often with little result; in what fight the North had come to regard these assaults upon fortified works how disastrous might be the result; but he knew that injunction to Grant, with a part of his army ten miles away,—the promptness of the decision can be better appreciated. But Grant felt that the hour and the opportunity had arrived; he had that intuitive sympathy with his soldiers which every great commander feels; he knew that they must be inspired by Sheridan's victory as much as the rebels would be depressed by it, and now was the time to take advantage of this feeling, and make the final assault. At 4 o'clock next day, the works of Petersburg were carried.

Increase of Lunacy.

The Illinois Legislature, at its recent session, made the treatment of the insane a special matter of consideration, and made liberal provisions for their care in the future. The example of Illinois should be followed by other States. Those who are wealthy can find suitable accommodations in the private resorts scattered through the country when reason has fled, but there is a great lack of necessary provision for the poor. Furthermore, during the past few years the number of insane has rapidly increased, and it is now much larger in proportion to the population of the country than ever before. The same is true of Great Britain. For the past twenty years the average increase in England has been about one thousand, and it gives no indication of a tendency to pause, but holds on from year to year with remarkable steadiness. A steady, though slower rate of increase has taken place in Scotland. In Ireland, too, there has been the same progressive influence, showing a difference of 1,788 between the number of lunatics in asylum on the 1st of January, 1857, and the number so provided for on the same day in 1868. And what is true of the United States and Great Britain, is true also in greater or less extent of all the countries of Europe, regarding which we have trustworthy information. In France, for instance, there was an average yearly increase of 750 for the twenty-six years before 1861—giving a total difference of 19,709 from the 1st of January, 1835, to the 1st of January, 1861, that is a difference between 18,959 and 20,220.

These facts show that the subject of insanity must hereafter receive greater attention from the medical profession and from legislators.

THE SWEET POTATO.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the sweet potato impoverishes the soil far less than grain crops, and is produced in far greater abundance. It yields from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds to the acre, while corn yields only from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. The trouble has been that those potatoes could not be kept. A process of desiccation has been invented and put in practice, by which this potato is dried and preserved. It will keep for any number of years, good, sweet, and valuable as when green. All that will cause decay is gone. Treas.ed in packages in merchandise or sent abroad, or taken as ship stores or the like with entire safety.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the Chinese in California, and the aptness of the race at learning all sorts of work, says: "The composition upon the English newspapers published in China is done with great swiftness and tolerable correctness by natives who are ignorant of the meaning of any word they set up," and that it is in contemplation to import a number of these printers into California under a contract for a term of years.

CITY MATTERS.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little girl, who lives in Melton's Court, Fifth ward, was struck by a brick and quite seriously injured. It appears that a man named Cuttler, who was working on the new building which is being put up at on the new building which is being put up at the corner of Fifth and Wylie streets, was troubled by some boys who were running was troubled by some boys who were running was troubled by some boys who were running about and in'erfering with his work, and he picked up a brick and threw it at them to frighten them away. The brick missed the boys and struck the little girl on the forehead, inflicting a severe gash. Dr. Donnelly was called and dressed the wound, and at latest accounts the child was in a fair way to recover.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Michael Lemon made information before Mayor Brush, yesterday, charging William and Lawrence Billings with larceny. The parties roomed together at a boarding house on Second avenue, and some time during Wednesday night Lemon's gold watch and chain, valued at $75, was stolen from under his pillow. He suspected the parties of having taken the watch, and ties named as stated. The accused made the information as stated. The accused were arrested last evening and locked up for a hearing to-day.

DROWNED.—Lewis Alwine, watchman on the steamer Glasgow, fell off the boat while she was lying at Patriot, Ind., on Tuesday night, and was drowned. It was his first trip on the and was drowned. It was his first trip on the and was drowned. It was his first trip on the boat. He resided in Patriot, and leaves a wife to whom he was married in December last.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—About a quarter past eight o'clock last evening an alarm was received at the Central office from Box 45, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, Seventh ward. The engines in the district answered the call promptly, but no occasion for the alarm could be discovered.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—The room occupied by the bar-keeper of Shafer's Hotel, Birmingham, was entered on Wednesday night and a silver watch and a suit of clothes carried off. No clue exists as to who the thief was.

PROGRESSING.—The work on the Montgomery avenue Sewer, Allegheny City, is approaching completion.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

Messrs. C. G. Hammer & Sons' Establishment.

We yesterday had the pleasure of taking a stroll through the new and elegant Furniture Warerooms of Messrs. C. G. Hammer & Sons, at No. 48 Seventh avenue, near Smithfield street, and found it one of the most complete and extensive establishments of the kind in the State. Deeming the firm and its business worthy of something more than a mere passing notice, we jotted down a few notes for the benefit and information of the reading public.

THE FIRM.

The furniture business of Pittsburgh, which has assumed extraordinary proportions of late years, and is now one of our leading branches of manufacture, has no more honorable or enterprising representative than the senior member of the firm, Mr. C. G. Hammer, who, for a period of over thirty years, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Hammer & Danler, which was dissolved on the first instant by mutual consent. The new firm is composed of Messrs. C. G. Hammer, Richard H. Hammer and Robert E. Hammer, each of whom has a thorough practical knowledge of the business. They are in every way qualified for the successful prosecution of the business, having ample capital, with all the requisite facilities for manufacturing the most superior articles at the lowest rates. The Senior member has become a veteran in the business, and his name is synonymous with honor, integrity and stability. The sons are gentlemen of tact and enterprise, wide awake in everything appertaining to the business and the interests of their customers, and take pleasure in giving all purchasers the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The public cannot find more reliable or agreeable gentlemen with whom to transact business.

THE WAREROOMS.

The building, which is owned by the firm, is one of the most spacious and elegant in the city, and commands a fine view of the Union Depot and its surroundings. It has been fitted up in superb style, the rooms having been handsomely painted and decorated throughout, and giving ample space for displaying the various articles on sale. The first floor contains a general assortment of all kinds of furniture, and an office for the transaction of business. There are two spacious rooms on the second floor, which are reached by easy flights of stairs, and which are fitted up in the best style. One of these is devoted exclusively to Parlor Furniture, and the other to Chamber and Library sets. It would be difficult to give a detailed description of the various articles here exhibited, and we shall not attempt it. Suffice it to say, that all kinds of household furniture, from the most common to the most elegant and fashionable, can be obtained, and every article warranted perfect in workmanship and finish. The firm intend to make the manufacture of the more elaborate and costly articles of furniture a specialty, and will guarantee to sell as rich and fashionable goods as can be had in the eastern cities, and at prices which will be found reasonable. It will no longer be necessary for those whose tastes lead them to procure "the best," to make a trip East for that purpose, as the Messrs. Hammer will be able to gratify the tastes and supply the wants of the most fastidious and fashionable. This is their purpose, and they will keep it constantly in view, hoping to meet with that patronage which their enterprise demands.

THE FACTORY.

The firm have erected a large and well appointed factory, and are prepared to fill all orders on the shortest notice. Their work has always maintained a high reputation, and they intend to keep it fully up to the old standard of excellence. They employ none but the most skilful workmen, use the best materials, and manufacture altogether by hand. A foreman of twenty-six years experience is engaged to superintend the work, and every article is carefully examined before it is allowed to leave the factory. Much of the furniture of the present day is gotten up in the most careless and unworkmanlike manner, and either goes to pieces or becomes exceedingly "shaky" before it has been in use a year. This results from the use of inferior materials, and the employment of imperfect machinery instead of skilled labor. Mr. Hammer, long years ago, understood the importance of making work which would stand the test of time, and satisfied the public of the purchaser. By steadily pursuing this policy, he has built up a large and lucrative business, and those who purchase from his establishment never fail to get a fair equivalent for their money.

Such is the firm, and such is the character of the business which they transact. Of course it affords us great pleasure to commend such an establishment to the patronage of all classes of citizens. Those who need any article of furniture, no matter how elaborate or costly, can have their orders promptly filled here, and in a manner which cannot fail to prove entirely satisfactory to them. We predict that this house will, under the new arrangement, step at once into public favor, and command a large and profitable trade.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

True Bills Found by the United States Grand Jury—Trial Lists for To-day, etc., etc.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

In the case of the United States vs. James Waddin, reported yesterday as on trial, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged by proclamation.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On motion of E. B. Kennedy, Esq., Mr. J. R. McAfee was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court.

REVENUE CASE.

The case of the United States vs. John Sanders, indicted for removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and evading payment of tax was taken up, but had not been concluded at the hour of adjournment.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the following tobacco dealers for alleged failure to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws: Jas. Murphy, Ephraim Wyman, Wm. Schmidt, Jacob Boyle, two cases, Frederick Maul, two cases, John McGraw, two cases. Three bills were also found against Peter Schweyer & Co., for failing to comply with the provisions of the law: Jas. Arbuthnot and Michael Colbaugh.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

The testimony in the case of McGrew vs. Clayton, and who voted for it, was reported yesterday. The jury remained out all night, and came into court at one o'clock stating that they could not agree, at which the Judge charged. The jury refused to discharge them and they retired again, but after a short absence one of the jurors was taken sick and the jury was then discharged, not having been able to agree on a verdict.

In the case of George R. Cochran vs. A. Ballee, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six cents, with costs, additional.

Egbert Preston et ux and S. Baker vs. N. B. Hogg et al. Action in replevin. On trial at adjournment.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Henry Klcunk vs. Robert M. Douthett et al, and reasons filed.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 120. Wilson, White & Co. vs. Burns et al.
No. 123. Same vs. Same.
No. 124. Woods vs. Same.
No. 126. Spencer, McKay & Co. vs. Welsh.
No. 128. Seitz et ux vs. J. H. Jones.
No. 130. Rogers vs. A. B. Haines.
No. 131. Langfelt vs. Deitz.
No. 132. Abrams & Co. vs. owners of the steamboat Dick Fulton.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Hoffman vs. Reichenbach et al, previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $3570.

Jerry Riley vs. John Updegraff. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $17 68.

John Stein and Nathan Stein vs. the owners of the steamboat "Urilda." It is alleged by the plaintiffs that they shipped a quantity of whisky and other articles on the Urilda, to be delivered at Oil City. The goods were delivered at the place mentioned, and stored in a warehouse on the bank of the river. A freshet occurred and the goods were floated off. The damage alleged to have been sustained by the loss of the goods is one thousand dollars. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 130. Rogers vs. Spencer.
No. 139. Hewson, White & Co. vs. Jackson et al.
No. 9. Coulter & Co. vs. Haigh.
No. 13. Magee vs. De Knight.
No. 28. Johns et ux. vs. McAboy.
No. 32. Long vs. Smith.
No. 38. Bicley vs. McDonald et al.
No. 39. Same vs. Same.
No. 43. Rourke vs. Kindline et al.
No. 45. Heath vs. Haigh.
No. 47. Thompson vs. Murdoch et ux.
No. 49. Brewer et al vs. Lucesso Oil Co.
No. 50. Pillar et ux. vs. City of Pittsburgh.

The Sheriffalty—Capt. Hugh S. Fleming.

Capt. H. S. Fleming announces himself in another column of to-day's COMMERCIAL as a candidate for Sheriff of the county, and if successful in securing the nomination, pledges himself to devote all his energy to an honorable and faithful discharge of the duties of the office. Captain Fleming has filled the Mayor's chair of Allegheny city, and was also County Treasurer for one term, and performed the duties of both offices to the satisfaction of the people and to his own credit. He recruited in April, 1861, Company K, of the Ninth Reserves, and served as Captain in the Army of the Potomac for more than a year. He has always been a popular citizen, and is making a gallant contest for the nomination.

Trinity Church Grave Yard.

Since Monday last the work of removing the bodies interred in Trinity Church yard has been in progress. The work will be continued until all have been removed from the portion of the ground to be occupied by the new chapel. A number of the bodies are being removed by friends of the deceased. Those not claimed will be removed by the Trustees of the church, and reinterred in the Cemetery. This was one of the oldest burying grounds in this city, some of the tombstones being dated as early as 1776, whilst others bear dates of 1790, 1795 and up to within a few years past. It is the intention, as we have already stated, to remove only those bodies buried on the site selected for the chapel, which building will be completed before the erection of the new church edifice is commenced.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LIEBLER'S TRUNK FACTORY.—About ten o'clock yesterday an accident occurred at Liebler's trunk factory, corner of Fifteenth street (formerly Adams) and Penn street, resulting in the serious injury of Mr. Lafayette Bishop. It appears that Mr. Bishop accidentally stepped into an open hatchway, and fell from the third story to the ground floor. He fell head foremost, but his fall was in a measure broken at the second story, otherwise the accident must have resulted fatally. As it was, the injuries were of such a character that the recovery of Mr. Bishop was at first considered doubtful. He was conveyed to his home on Ann street, Allegheny, and medical attendance summoned.

SENT TO COURT.—Arthur Martin and H. C. Mathews, had hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, on cross suits for assault and battery. Martin is a drayer, employed by S. P. Schriver & Co., Grocers, Smithfield street, and Mathews is conductor of car No. 14 Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger railway. The circumstances of the affair were published yesterday. Mayor Brush held both parties to bail for their appearance at Court.

THE AMERICAN BUILDER.—The seventh number of this new Chicago publication has been received by the sole agents in this locality, Messrs. J. Washington & Co., 71 Federal street, Allegheny. It is full of very interesting reading about architecture and other art materials, and is elegantly illustrated.

IMPROVEMENT.—The ponds between Rebecca street and Western avenue, in the lower part of Allegheny City, are being filled up.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Drowned in Oil Tank.

It is stated that a man named Steel was drowned in an oil tank at Foster, on the Allegheny Valley railroad Wednesday morning. It appears that he visited the place to examine an oil tank, which needed some repairs. In the course of the morning, a gentleman who owed him some money for an oil well which he had purchased from him, called to settle for it, but he was nowhere to be found. At last some one suggested that he might have fallen into the oil tank; a long stick was gotten and thrust to the bottom and something like the body of a man was felt at the bottom of the tank. Grapling irons were then procured, with which they brought up what proved to be the object of their search. It is supposed that he leaned over the side of the tank, inhaled the gas, fell in head foremost, and in this way met with a horrible death. His brother, who does business a short distance above the scene of the accident, was notified, and came down and took charge of the remains, which, we believe, have been taken to the home of the deceased, in New Brighton, yesterday, for burial. Coroner Clawson had not been notified of the matter at last accounts.

Found Dead in the Street.

Thursday morning about two o'clock, officer Frank Hoult discovered a man lying on the wharf, below the corner of Duquesne Way and Marbury street. On examination he found the man to be insensible from the effects of drink, he supposed. He started to get a wheelbarrow to convey the person to the lock-up, and in a short time returned with the wheelbarrow and two fellow officers. On lifting the man he was found to be dead. He must have died almost immediately after officer Hoult left him, as his hands were already quite cold. The remains were taken to the watchhouse, and yesterday morning Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury and proceeded to investigate the case.

Wm. Rankin, mate of the steamer Argosy, testified that the deceased shipped on the boat at Cincinnati, on the 28th of April, and was paid off here on Monday last. He was very drunk the day the boat left Cincinnati, however.

James H. Reese, also employed on the boat, stated that he had a list of the men employed on the boat, but could not find the name of the deceased.

James O'Rourke, tavern keeper, Wood street, testified that he thought the deceased stopped Monday night at his house.

The police officers were called and testified to the finding of the body.

Dr. Le Moyne testified that he found no external signs of injury sufficient to cause death. There were two cuts between the thumb and chin, and the discharge from the mouth gave off the odor of alcohol.

The jury was then adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Our City Government—Expenses for April.

The cost of maintaining the various departments of our city government during the month of April, aggregates $49,078 88.

Following are the items of expense:

Interest		$ 37 12
Salaries		1,863 32
City Printing		140 59
Fire Engines and Hose		5,896 67
POLICE.		
Pay Roll	$7,495 00	
Bills	647 20	
		$8,142 28
Water Works		5,583 52
STREETS		
First District	$2,116 05	
Second District	2,093 77	
Third District	1,714 75	
Engineers' Department	863 83	
		$6,788 20
MARKETS.		
Diamond	$ 492 71	
Fifth Ward	21 70	
		$ 514 41
Monongahela Wharf	$ 275 83	
Allegheny Wharf	180 33	
		$ 456 16
Weigh Scales		54 45
Contingent		90 50
Printing		140 59
Fire-Alarm Telegraph		2,831 98
ROADS.		
First District	$316 15	
Second District	927 08	
Third District	1,714 75	
Surveys (Engineers' Department)	908 07	
Water Extension	15,042 27	
Total		$49,078 88

The water extension fund was entirely exhausted during the month of March, and consequently the bills for April—$15,042 27—cannot be paid until Councils make an appropriation. Compared with the month of February and March, respectively $30,357 31 and $45,168 01, this report shows an increase over the first of $19,641 57, and over the second of $8,815 87. The total expenses for the three months ending April 30th aggregated $123 679 20.

Millvale Borough Council Meeting.

Council convened Wednesday evening, May 5th, at the usual hour. Members present—Messrs. Brown, Coates, Dempsey, Johnston and McConnell; Burgess Williams in the chair, and C. A. Burrow clerk. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion, Mr. Brown was excused from serving on the Auditing Committee, and Mr. Johnston substituted. The Burgess announced that a deputy sponse had been made by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City, in the matter of opening or vacating so much of Sheridan street as is necessary for the purpose of building a house, and in a short time returned with the wheelbarrow and two fellow officers. On lifting the man he was found to be dead. He must have died almost immediately after officer Hoult left him, as his hands were already quite cold. The remains were taken to the watchhouse, and yesterday morning Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury and proceeded to investigate the case.

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The jury was then adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A correspondent, residing at Sharpsburg, sends us the following note: "As Mr. Joseph Adams, of Glade Mill, Butler county, was crossing the Allegheny Railroad on the old Sharpsburg bridge, on Wednesday, a coal train struck his wagon, broke an axle and scattered his load of groceries, etc., for some distance around. The accident resulted from his not seeing the train on account of the high brick wall at that point, and I think it very important that the railroad company should place a flagman at the crossing, and require the train to run slower through the city. I have seen several narrow escapes here lately. Mr. Adams was not injured."

A DISORDERLY PASSENGER.—Officer Rook, of the Union Depot police, yesterday arrested a man named Patrick Connelly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Patrick wanted to go aboard the Steubenville accommodation train, but being more than half seas over, the officials of the train would not allow him to do so. Patrick persisted in getting on, and his friend, who by this time had come to his assistance, attempted to force an entrance, notwithstanding the objections of the officials of the train. The result proved disastrous to the Patrick, as he soon found himself in the hands of officer Rook, and on his way to the watchhouse. The prisoner was somewhat boisterous in his conduct, and before he had proceeded far a wagon had to be procured to haul him. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

ASA L. WAUGAMAN'S GRAND OPENING NIGHT.—Mr. Asa L. Waugaman, the popular caterer, opened his new and splendid establishment, at No. 14 Smithfield street, last evening and celebrated the event by giving a champagne lunch, which was duly appreciated by his large circle of friends and acquaintances. The new saloon is complete in all its appointments, and, no doubt, will become one of the great resorts of resort in this city. The dining saloons are fitted up in splendid style, and meals will be furnished in a manner that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. The bar is stocked with the best liquors, and Mr. Waugaman will, no doubt, receive the extensive patronage he merits.

AN IMPUDENT VISITOR.—One Daniel C. Brown was on a "spree" yesterday, and during his preambulations about the city he chanced to go on Third avenue. Seeing the door of a residential gentleman open, he boldly walked in, proceeded to the parlor and laid himself down in one of the sofas to take a "snooze." Thursday of the house soon discovered the intruder, and at once ordered him to leave the premises, but this he peremptorily refused to do, and the police were sent for. On the arrival of two officers, Daniel was made to exchange his bed, and accept, instead of a sofa, the soft side of an oak bench in a cell in the lock-up.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The police last evening made a raid on a disorderly house kept by a colored man named Thos. Graham, and situated on Webster street. The proprietor, six colored men, a colored woman and a white girl were arrested and placed in the lock-up. The names of the parties were as follows: Netty Grier, Ann Jones, John Easton, George Pattiston, John Furbing, Frank Johnson, Wm. Brooks and John Cooper. It is alleged that the house has been frequented to a considerable extent by disorderly persons, contrary to the new ordinance.

RELEASED.—"Bob" Brettle, noticed as having been before Mayor Brush on Wednesday on three charges, viz: selling liquor on Sunday, selling without license, and also for keeping a disorderly house, remained in the lock-up until Thursday morning, when on agreeing to abandon the house formerly occupied by him, he was discharged. He intends leaving the city, we believe.

DEDICATION.—Post No. 3, G. A. R., of this city, will dedicate their new hall at Nos. 102 and 104 Fourth avenue, on Monday evening next. Governor Geary has accepted an invitation to be present on the occasion, as also Col. Bobyshell, Grand Commander, General Hartranft and many other distinguished soldiers. The ceremonies will be of a very interesting character, and will be open to the public.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner Clawson yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of the boy Willie J. Walker, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Charlotte street, on Wednesday evening. The facts, as adduced before the jury, were substantially as stated yesterday, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

DR. GLEASON'S LECTURES at Lafayette Hall are splendidly illustrated with a great variety of costly, curious, wonderful and intensely interesting manikins, models, etc., and are attended by large audiences each evening. The will lecture this evening on the eye, ear, nose, throat, causes and cure of catarrh, diseases of the throat, etc.

FINED.—Charles Bradley was fined three dollars and costs, Wednesday, for indulging in the luxury of fast driving in the streets of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City.

Wine Growers' Association.

A meeting of the Wine Growers' Association of Western Pennsylvania was held at Walz's Hall, Chestnut street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:

President—Wm. A. Reed.
Vice President—John Voeghtley, Sr.
Recording Secretary—Otto Krabbs.
Corresponding Secretary—William Hamilton.
Treasurer—Charles G. Goehring.

The subject of framing a charter for the association was discussed at some length and postponed until next fall.

The members of the association appeared to be in favor of giving a public exhibition some time next fall.

A committee of five, of which Dr. Hartmyer was chairman, was appointed to investigate and report as to the condition of the wine growing interests of Western Pennsylvania.

A constitution prepared by the committee appointed at a former meeting was adopted.

It was, on motion, resolved that the meetings hereafter be held quarterly.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Monday of July next.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Frederick Hohn, a laborer who was working on a scaffolding at Sharpsburg, yesterday, fell to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet, and was seriously, and it is feared fatally, injured. His head was badly bruised, and he suffered other injuries. He was taken to his home on Second street in the Third ward, Allegheny City.

MOUNTAIN ICE.—Messrs. Ramsey & Co., oil dealers, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, offer for sale four hundred tons of spring water mountain ice, in bulk or by car load. Those in want of pure ice should give this offer their attention.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SURETY CASES.

Mary Ann Jones and Amanda Thompson, two colored damsels residing somewhere in Hayti, have a mutual lover, Mary Ann, it seems, supposed she was sole owner of the aforesaid lover, and alleged that she had paid his expenses all last winter and supported him in idleness, but that he recently made a trip down the river, raising some money and on coming back paid his attentions to Amanda. Not liking this proceeding, Mary Ann threatened, in the language of the information, "to play the devil" with Amanda if she continued to further the object of their mutual admiration. For this Mary Ann was committed to jail for Court.

Mary Ann was issued for the arrest of G. G., A. L. and John Hinds, father and sons, on a charge of being disorderly characters and also threatening to harm J. P. Paddon, proprietor of a store in the Fifth ward, Allegheny.

The parties were fined $5 each and costs on motion, and committed to jail in default.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James C. Haymaker made information before Alderman McMasters, on Tuesday night, (now the Nineteenth ward) yesterday, charging James Quinter and S. Sampson with aggravated assault and battery. The offense was committed at Wilkinsburg, on Monday. The defendants were arrested and released on bail in the sum of $1,000 each, for a hearing on the 15th inst.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

G. & C. Wheeler entered complaint against Peter Cassel for assault and battery. It appears that the children of the parties named became involved in a difficulty during which the parents participated, and Wheeler was struck by Cassel. The case was dismissed and the costs divided between the parties.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was another large and delighted audience present last evening to witness the performance of "Humpty Dumpty," and everything worked smoothly. The tricks and transformations are so numerous and so rapidly executed that the audience is bewildered. The ballet is attractive and the scenery admirably rendered. "Humpty Dumpty" again this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—This evening the action and powerful drama of "Richelieu," Treasurer, George Miller, will have a benefit, and a host of extraordinary attractions will be presented for the occasion. The patriotic friends should rally to-night and crowd the Theater.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The patriotic drama "The Renegade of the Potomac," is now being rehearsed by the Academy Dramatic Music, and will be presented for the first time Monday evening.

PROF. EVERETT'S gift entertainment is still filling Masonic Hall nightly. All who wish to see him should avail themselves of the opportunity at once, as he remains but two nights more. For the benefit of those who will be a splendid China tea set, worth thirty dollars, fifty dollars in money and a live pig, 104 Wood street.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted to my great surprise, from my throat a bone that have obstructed my breathing for years and most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly afflicted.

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLIRON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
January 25, 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your great mechanical skill in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of suffering humanity.

MARY JONES.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

Can be Consulted Daily at their Office,

197 THIRD AVENUE, JUST ABOVE GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 in the Evening. TTSu

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, May 6, 1869.

NOTICE.

The assessment for the Boardwalk on Wineshilde and Neal streets is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until Monday, May 24, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING CHARLOTTE STREET, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until Monday, May 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING FAIRVIEW ALLEY, From Haslett street to Liberty street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MAY 17TH, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PAINTERS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

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Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

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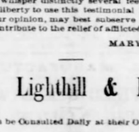

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COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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